# Daily Report

# Latin America

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## Cuba

### Spokesman Denounces U.S. Expulsion of UN Diplomats

*FL1304180095 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[From the "NTV Midday Broadcast" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Anchorman Julio Acanda] As we announced, comrade Rey Rodriguez has just arrived with the report on the statements by the Cuban Foreign Ministry [Minrex] spokesman regarding the U.S. decision to expel two Cuban diplomats to the United Nations.

[Rodriguez] During his regularly schedule meeting with reporters, Minrex spokesman Miguel Alfonso once again denounced the expulsion of two Cuban diplomats accredited to the United Nations who on 30 August 1994 prevented a group of provocateurs from entering the Cuban mission at the United Nations. Today's Minrex note stresses the ridiculousness of this decision eight months after the fact and only a few days before the start of the third round of immigration talks between Washington and Havana. [video shows footage of 30 August altercation between New York police and Cuban mission officials]

[Begin Alfonso recording] The Minrex note reflects, of course, the position of our government and rejects the accusations against our officials; they bear no responsibility at all in the incidents that took place on 30 August 1994. This incident was the result of the failure to take action by those in charge of safeguarding the physical safety of the diplomats and the inviolability of the our diplomatic mission in New York. This decision, after all this time, takes place at a suspicious time, as the note points out, and right before the start of the third round of immigration talks. This attitude is obviously influenced by pressures by fascist packs and far right elements in the United States.

In short, our government strongly rejects this gross anti-Cuban maneuver. The diplomats will return to Cuba knowing that they fulfilled their duties. This is standard behavior for our personnel abroad, always willing to defend the principles of the Revolution and its work under any circumstances. [end recording]

[Rodriguez] Alfonso pointed out that for the time being, it cannot be foreseen how these events might affect the new round of talks in New York.

[Begin Alfonso recording] That would be speculating. As the Americans say: The proof is in the pudding. The talks do not begin until the 17th. Today's Minrex note stresses that this incident of the expulsion, and other controversies that have occurred following the WASHINGTON POST article, take place almost right before the beginning of the talks, however, one cannot say how this might or might not hamper the talks. No one knows. I am not going to be there. One will have to see what happens once the talks begin. [end recording]

### UN Envoy Discusses Ministry Statement on Expulsions

*FL1304193195 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[Telephone interview with Bruno Rodriguez Parrilla, Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, by correspondent Zenaida Costales on 13 April; first paragraph announcer-read introduction; from the "National Radio News"—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Cuban Government has strongly condemned as a grossly anti-Cuban maneuver the U.S. expulsion of two Cuban diplomats assigned to the United Nations following disturbances at the Cuban mission in August 1993 [as heard], when troublemakers blocked the mission entrance. The Foreign Ministry [Minrex] has issued a statement describing the U.S. decision, coming months after the incident, as ridiculous. Correspondent Zenaida Costales spoke with Bruno Rodriguez Parrilla, Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, over the telephone about the Minrex statement:

[Costales] These events took place about eight months ago. The Cuban mission has insisted since then that U.S. authorities fulfill their obligation to anticipate and prevent terrorist or aggressive acts against the integrity of diplomatic missions.

[Rodriguez] There is a long history of terrorist acts against the Cuban mission at the United Nations. They have failed to live up to their responsibility to anticipate and prevent these incidences. Additionally, police assistance in reestablishing control during that attempted entry into the mission and the subsequent altercation at the door which left several of our diplomats arriving at the mission exposed to aggression, putting them in grave danger from those elements gathered here, once again demonstrates that our mission operates under difficult conditions here. It must be said that some of the terrorists are now being prosecuted, they have been charged, and time will tell if the U.S. authorities will act in a nonselective, fair, and, one could say, harsh manner in this case that should carry a penalty commensurate with the acts they committed.

[Costales] Bruno, many people are commenting that a long time has passed since August and wonder why this is occurring just as a new round of migration talks are about to begin.

[Rodriguez] The official response we received suggests that this is the normal time frame needed by the prosecutor to complete an investigation and decide what charges are to be brought against the demonstrators and the diplomatic officials. In my opinion, there is no

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relation between the incidents, the expulsion of the diplomats, and the migration talks set to begin on 18 April.

[Costales] Could you please comment on the current state of mind of those working at the Cuban mission?

[Rodriguez] I would say everything is normal. They are as enthusiastic as ever.

[Costales] Thank you.

### Commentary: Cuba 'Will Not Yield' to 'Blackmail'

*PA1404022695 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 95*

[Station commentary by Norberto Hernandez, from the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Government has demonstrated once again that its territory is not the most fitting for hosting the United Nations.

It has just expelled two Cuban diplomats who represented their country before the international community, not before Washington, with whom Cuba does not have formal diplomatic relations.

A Cuban Foreign Ministry note published Thursday in Havana condemns this action and rejects U.S. Government arguments for adopting this decision eight months after the incident took place.

The Cuban note points out that the expulsion announcement is suspicious because it was made only a few days before the beginning of a new round of U.S.-Cuba talks on the migration policy the two countries have been implementing since the incidents that occurred in August of last year as a result of the massive exodous of illegal immigrants called rafters.

The Clinton administration apparently is yielding to pressure from small cheap fascist groups and their counterparts from the richest Cuban immigration sector residing in the State of Florida.

The Cold War policy arbitrarily and whimiscally being maintained against Cuba is being increasingly rejected by the international community. This has been demonstrated at the United Nations and in increasingly more U.S. sectors that are in favor of normal relations and free international trade.

In the United States, the number of those who disagree with this unjustified aggressive policy against a small state that just wants respect for its national independence and sovereignty and economic relations with other countries is growing.

The big U.S. media recently reiterated its opinion contrary to the hostility against Cuba, something that benefits no one. Many economic sectors have expressed their unconformity with being prevented from making investments in Cuba.

If the U.S. Government does not reconsider its policy and allows itself to be manipulated by ultraconservative minorities that will not succeed, Washington will be increasingly isolated from the continent and the rest of the world, will have serious friction with its own allies, and will not succeed in making Cuba bend with its aggressive and irrational policy.

The August 1994 incidents at Cuba's mission in the United Nations were provoked by counterrevolutionary provocateurs and by the inefficient performance of the New York Police, which in the case of the Cuban diplomatic mission did not offer the protection that foreign missions are due.

The Cuban offices at the United Nations, set within the 25-square-mile perimeter marked from the very beginning, have endured many aggressions that have included dynamite attacks and other violent provocations, which have been neither prevented nor repressed by U.S. authorities.

Cuban diplomats have often had to actively defend the mission and themselves. This is what happened in August. It appeared that this case had either been filed away or had been resolved, but apparently the war axe has been unburied to impress fascist elements who are demanding more aggression against Cuba and to incorporate an element of pressure on imminent migration talks with the Cuban delegation.

Cuba has reiterated that it will not yield to force, coercion, or blackmail. If something positive is to be achieved, negotiations with the Cubans must take place on the basis of equality and dignity.

### U.S. Seen To Be 'Losing Ground' as World Leader

*FL1304161495 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[Commentary by Eduardo Dimas; from the "Doing Radio" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Good morning. If anything positive arises from having followed international politics for many years, I think it is that one stops looking at events in black and white and discovers the varying shades in between. One also learns that each government has its own interests and is also subject to tensions, influences, petitions, gratitude, obligations, and blackmailing. In this world in which we live, many concepts must be reevaluated because they have been eclipsed by reality. For example, the so-called second world—socialist nations—no longer exists. Not all underdeveloped nations fall under the classification of Third World, as they may be Fourth or Fifth World nations because of their poverty. Using the term the South to designate all poor nations is no longer an economic, but rather a political designation, because in Eastern Europe there are poor nations, and enormous pockets of misery in the developed wealthy nations. The new world order begun

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with the Gulf War is more disorder than anything else, and the country trying to craft it—the United States—is in no condition to impose it, although certain U.S. leaders believe the opposite.

The United States is the most powerful nation, but its strength—above all its economic strength—is continually losing ground to Europe and Japan. In 10 years it will be possible to undertake whatever action, without regard to U.S. interests; in fact Europe and Japan are beginning to do so. Leadership, then, is relative, not absolute. The world is in no way unipolar, it is multipolar in the economic and political sense. To be a leader implies to guide the world, but the route proposed by the United States is too confusing to follow. Current U.S. leaders are not to blame, rather it is the result of mistakes made over several years, perhaps dating from World War II, some 50 years now. In other aspects, this development is perfectly normal. The Cold War period, the period of U.S. domination in the West, is ending with the influx of new times. Today's challenges are different.

Regarding the idea of the U.S role as world leader in the Third World, leadership implies a certain inequality among parties. Perhaps with its developed partners in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or in the Group of 7, it can play this role. But, it cannot play this role in issues regarding a problem between the developed North and the underdeveloped South, because it is an interested party. Somalia, Panama, Haiti, sanctions against Libya, Yugoslavia and Iraq are good examples. In some cases force was used, in others, blackmail and extortion.

It is clear that the United States has neither the political will nor the means to be the leader that some U.S. figures push for. U.S. public opinion is as divided as it was at the beginning of World War II, and it is difficult to find something or someone who can unify it. The diversity of interests that exists in that society will make a unifying element very difficult to find. Values are becoming less moral and the lack of a paradigm could be very dangerous if the extreme right tries to take advantage of the situation, because the realization of the well-known dream of the American Century means that society would become fascist under the United States domination for the duration of a century. Now, certain ultraconservative congressmen seek to impose a world-wide blockade against Cuba, against the grain of the systematic condemnation of this objective at the UN General Assembly. History teaches that the most dangerous time for a great empire is when it is losing its leadership status, because some, or many, of its politicians have grown accustomed to this position and want the world to continue to follow the same rules. Those dreams could become a nightmare for everyone if they intend to make them a reality.

## Canadian Labor Council Offers Services to Workers

*FL1204145395 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0900 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[From the "Doing Radio" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] An historic occasion for both union organizations is how Robert White, president of the Canadian Labor Council, described the meeting held with members of the National Secretariat of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC] in Havana. During the delegation's first official visit establishing contact with the CTC, the top representative of the Canadian Labor Council said that we have more areas of agreement than disagreement. The 2 million-strong labor organization has always supported the Canadian government's position opposing the blockade against Cuba. White noted that they seek to offer and lend services to the Cuban union movement in areas relating to labor relations, collective labor agreements, and other aspects, to prepare labor leaders for operations involving joint ventures, corporations, and foreign investment.

CTC Secretary General Pedro Ross Leal pointed out that one of the most important issues the labor movement should understand is the effect of new technologies on unemployment, which was discussed in depth at CTC headquarters. Ross said that the ties between the Canadian Labor Council and the CTC allow for the possibility of experts from both organizations to hold workshops on important labor issues and problems.

## Alarcon Discusses Cooperation With Ghanaian Minister

*PA1104035895 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2008 GMT 10 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 10 Apr (PL)—Today, Ricardo Alarcon, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] received H.J. Owusu-Acheampong, Ghana's minister of parliamentary affairs, who is visiting Cuba.

Owuso, who heads a delegation of five Ghanaian congressmen who came to Cuba in response to an ANPP invitation, talked with Alarcon about Cuban-Ghanaian bilateral cooperation.

The delegation, which arrived in Havana the night of 7 April, visited the Isle of Youth, south of Havana, over the weekend.

After meeting with Alarcon, the minister visited the "Ciudad Libertad" school center and met with German Amado Blanco, Cuban deputy foreign trade minister.

The visitors and the parliamentary group Friendship With Ghana, headed by Deputy Salvador Garcia Mesa, will meet at the ANPP tomorrow.

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The delegation is also planning to visit the Genetic and Biotechnological Engineering Center and the Public Health and Tourism Ministries and will meet with the members of a Municipal Assembly of the People's Government.

The Ghanaian delegation will depart on 14 April after holding a news conference, ANPP sources have told PRENSA LATINA.

### Castro Attends Ceremony Marking Marti Anniversary

*FL1304150495 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated in a ceremony commemorating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Jose Marti and Maximo Gomez at Playitas de Cajobabo, Guantanamo, on 11 April.

Fidel Castro went to the beach at 2000 —the time of the expedition's arrival on Cuban soil 100 years ago.

[Begin recording] [Castro] [video shows Castro and other unidentified officials walking on the beach, also close up shot of Castro looking at the Marti and Gomez' monument] To be here tonight, at the time of the arrival of Marti and Gomez is special, and I wanted to come with a tremendously independent lone star flag. I believe this is the most dignified homage we can offer to a historical deed of such magnitude, such as the landing of the expedition here in Playitas.

I recall many things, such as our own arrival in 1956. It is very significant that our people have been successful in harvesting the fruits of past efforts, and have learned to maintain the fatherland's independence after 100 years. [video shows archival footage of Castro walking the same beach in 1976]

I also greatly admire what Marti and Gomez did, and I am overwhelmed every time I come to this place. I try to imagine all the hours before the moment they took power, while they rowed to this beach. I try to imagine what they felt when they found this enormous wall, a marvel from the sea, which I believed they called a wall. The night was not totally dark because the moon was out to honor them.

We have the moon out in nearly the same place, and it also happens to be a Tuesday today. We were intrigued about how they were able to leave this place, and confront that wall, which is about 60-70 meters tall. How could they walk there? Perhaps the moon somewhat helped them, but nevertheless the place was rocky, thorny, and had forbidding bushes. It was a feat to climb these rocks and arrive at the first inhabited place, amid the uncertainty stemming from not knowing the exact location of arrival.

There was also the possibility of finding enemy forces nearby, since there were only six men. In addition they ran amazing risks; they arrived at a coast of cliffs, with some occasional beaches near the town of Cajobabo, where they could have met enemy troops. How did they find this exact location? This place is also harder to get to than all the beaches in the neighborhood, due to big rocks that fell to sea in prehistoric times. It was truly dangerous. Those who know a bit about seas and coasts realize that their safe landing was nearly miraculous. They could not have achieved this without their strong will.

I believe this was one of the most extraordinary events in the lives of Marti and Gomez [video shows picture of both], particularly in Marti's life, because Gomez was used to the vagaries of war and nature. Yet, Marti had worked many years in the cities, performing enormous intellectual efforts to the end. I doubt that he had any time left to climb mountains, though it is said that he did climb stairs. He was always active, but was not a man of physical strength. He was very talented, had an iron will, and tireless tenacity, therefore he did all these things, and when he landed he wrote of what was taking place, without any whining or lamenting. He explained the things as they happened, in a natural way. Yet we know well how hard it is to walk trough this rugged area, particularly for them, loaded down as they were.

We also are aware that when people make efforts to organize they stop doing physical exercise. When we were organizing the Granma expedition, we hardly had time to load the ship with food, because we left under harassment. We did not have enough water, the trip took longer than expected, things were very different from what we were used to. We did not land on a beach, but in a swamp, where we sank. [video shows scenes from the landing of the Granma]

It was different. I remember that at a certain point during the landing I saw the nearby beach, a much better place to land, and I was thinking that Gomez and Marti had the same luck. Had we sailed one more kilometer to the northeast we would have landed at a dock, however, the pilot got lost, started going in circles, over and over again. We had to finally order him to go directly to the mangroves because daylight was coming, and we landed there in a difficult spot known by the men. Had Gomez and Marti sailed only 300 meters to the west, they would also have landed in a larger and safer beach. They would have not found the wall. It is better that it took place exactly the way it did though. This wall has become a historic monument.

Yet, the beach would have been an easier place to land, they would perhaps have landed on the way to the valley; the terrain near Cajobabo is more accessible. It would have been easier for them. It is difficult to understand how they were able to accomplish what they did. It was a glorious beginning for the revolution. [video shows Castro facing the sea and holding a Cuban flag, walking, and putting the flag on the Gomez and Marti monument]

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I felt emotion while offering them the flag, and was dreaming about [words indistinct] could be repeated.

[Unidentified reporter] What is your message to the generations that will celebrate next centenary?

[Castro] To be like their predecessors, to imitate the generation that began the war toward independence in the first place, the generations that continued that fight, and the generations that now face difficult times to keep the flag flying high, and the fatherland free. To be like those generations is to ask too much, yet we ask them more, we ask them to be even better, that is what we expect from them. [end recording]

### Ramon Castro Assesses Cienfuegos Sugar Efforts

*FL1304020195 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cienfuegos Province proves a leader in sugarcane industry recovery efforts, despite the various difficulties it encounters. One undertaking that is crucial to the upcoming harvest that must be carried out during this period involves restoring all irrigation systems, especially in Canal Paso Bonito, Cruces Municipality, where the entire system was practically abandoned. The weeding and restoration of the fields are also decisive in the remaining days of April. Each caballeria that is restored represents a savings of approximately 7,000-8,000 pesos.

Ramon Castro, a sugar industry ministry consultant, commented on this during an eight-day tour of the province:

[Begin Castro recording] I have toured all 12 complexes. I have seen positive sugar industry recovery work, very positive results. You can feel the enthusiasm. When there is enthusiasm and happiness, then the work is practically done automatically. We have seen much recovered sugarcane which would have been lost otherwise. The planting was done deep and all other necessary steps have been taken. Crops have been fertilized. All we need now is irrigation. [end recording]

### TV Updates Sugarcane Production Efforts

*FL1404020595 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 95*

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Sugarcane planting efforts under the Sugar Industry Ministry's production program were at their peak at the beginning of April. However, delays could prevent all the fields from being ready on 30 April. For example, only 77 percent of the new planting areas have been cleared. In this case, they are being reevaluated one by one to see if they can be reconditioned to improve their situation. Reconditioning and replanting efforts during April were at 75 and 58 percent, respectively. It is very important that these areas be planted on time: The cane that sprouts in the spring is the best to cut during the upcoming sugarcane harvest because it has time to grow, with the aid of fertilizers and proper care.

The amount of land planted as of 31 March was only 68 percent of what was expected. This is very critical, especially since there is interest in increased production. The Sugar Industry Ministry considers Holguin, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos Provinces the best provinces in this regard, while Ciego de Avila, Granma, and Villa Clara Provinces are behind schedule.

The few remaining days in April will be decisive if we want to achieve during the next sugarcane harvest what we apparently will not achieve during this one.

### Panel Discusses Sugar Industry's Status

*FL1204121695 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 95*

["Straight Talk" program with host Osvaldo Rodriguez and guest Eloy Concepcion; monitored in progress—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Concepcion] ...has had deficient repairs. They did not have all the resources needed to perform an efficient repair job.

[Rodriguez] Foreign investments in the sugar industry are due to the industry's need to obtain resources that can only be found elsewhere.

[Concepcion] Yes, because there is a lot to be said about heroic deeds done by all those involved in the sugarcane harvest—everyone, cane cutters, tractor drivers, and others. It is necessary to continue doing the same thing. Thanks to this we are obtaining a bit more sugar. We had advanced technology in our sugar industry and in the agricultural area more so—85 percent of the cane that is cut in Cuba is done so with mechanical means. Those machines need motors, spare parts, fuel, and other things. The mechanical harvesters and trucks tread the soil in a way that if you do not loosen the soil you find yourself with cane—as we have today—that is very thin, about the size of a finger. The crop does not receive fertilizer, the soil is not loosened, and it does not absorb the necessary water, therefore, the results are less cane, and Cuba cannot afford it. This year the situation is much better due to the arrival of fertilizer, herbicides, and large tractors to loosen the soil. I have visited Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Villa Clara provinces, and right after the cane is cut they are preparing the soil—in the manner in which Ramon Castro advocates repeatedly—deeply loosening the soil. This is vital, together with fertilizer and herbicide.

[Rodriguez] Eloy, you were talking about several of the fundamental issues which affect the sugar industry. I would also ask you; now that Cuba's sugar industry is receiving foreign investments, what is going to happen?

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Is the sugar industry ready for this? What is going to happen with the cutting and the rest of the jobs that are involved in growing cane, which are very hard and have always suffered a lack of personnel? What is going to happen once we have the money at hand to purchase the resources we need? I would like to hear your comments.

[Concepcion] We have already received these resources; they are already here. We have received fertilizer and herbicide. The repairs to the irrigation systems have begun; I think the jobs being carried out correctly. I have visited these places—that I spoke about—and I think that things are being done right, soon after they cut the cane. I calculate that there is going to be—if not all we need—an improvement in sugar production. I think that everything depends on the basic cooperative production units' organization. Everything hinges on the basic cooperative production units being able to stabilize their work force, which is something very difficult. This calls for building homes for the workers, and the sugar industry ministry is very slow when it comes to building low-cost houses. It is a little shameful that a ministry has an infrastructure at the agroindustrial complexes which is able to produce cement and low cost building materials—except in a few places—and this has not been done. Right now they are trying to advance in this area. In any case the ministry has been slow. Slow, because the majority of the comrades from the ministry did not need things like that. There was no need to send work forces to the sugarcane fields because everything was mechanized. Everything was very easy, but we reached the special period—four or five years ago—and to date there are some officials that still do not understand. They do not understand that not only a change in mentality is needed, but also in the organization as well. The basic cooperative production units are the decisive element for this change.

[Rodriguez] When the basic cooperative production units were being organized, it was said that the workers' efforts were undoubtedly going to increase sugar production, however this has not happened. Do you think it was do to lack of resources?

[Concepcion] There was a lack of resources and of workers. Bear in mind that the cane was very affected. I have visited sugarcane fields where there are large amounts of weeds. I think this a problem throughout Cuba. In Cuba we also face the problems caused by animals and people. I mean people stealing cane to feed their livestock and others whose animals are loose. That is a serious problem. This has discouraged many people. This is a problem that needs to be dealt with.

[Rodriguez] This is a lack of vigilance by the basic cooperative production units' workers.

[Concepcion] That is true and it is part of the social situation—which exists in Cuba—that of a decline in certain ethic values, however, I think that the agricultural sector will recover faster, we will be able to see this in the next sugarcane harvest. What I am more concerned with is the sugar's industrial sector. If next year we have produced the cane, will our industrial complexes be able to grind that cane?

[Rodriguez] Eloy, you mentioned the sugarcane complexes. I remember that two harvests ago it was decided that certain complexes would not grind any cane. I think this was continued an extra year, however this situation disorganized the sugarcane harvest. Everything is organized for each complex to do its own grinding and by not doing so, the complex's infrastructure suffers. Undoubtedly, millions have been invested in the sugar industry and they were needed. I share your concern about what is going to happen when we have more cane. You said that in the next sugarcane harvest there was going to be an improvement, however I do not think that this improvement will be very visible because on one side you have the cane's improvement, but on the other you have the basic cooperative production units.

[Concepcion] I am convinced that there will be a lot more cane next year; we will have the cane, however, what worries everyone during this decisive month of April, is grinding all the cane before the coming rains. Our great threat is that the rains of May come while many complexes are still harvesting. This is bad for the equipment too. I think that the sugar industry—the whole sector—is already thinking about the next sugarcane harvest. By doing so they avoid certain things that happened during the present harvest, such as the problem with the tractors' tires. Some tires have arrived recently and this has delayed certain complexes' harvest. These problems did exist, but we will not analyze them here. In any case, we should reevaluate the past and present sugarcane harvests and prepare for the next one. Certain complexes were closed down; this led to a disorganization of the work force. We must regroup the complexes' work force, technicians, professionals, and qualified personnel. Those who have been grinding and those who have not. I think that Cuba's great challenge during the next sugarcane harvest will be the industrial sector. When I say industrial sector I mean everything: the mechanical cutting and transport sector as well. I think that there will be more sugarcane,—maybe not as much as we need—but there will be a significant increase in the volume of cane to be ground. The challenge will be to grind it and in the right amount of time. Let's see if we can achieve for next year the slogan that was presented for the current harvest and we did not obtain: a short and efficient harvest. However, to do so we need the complexes to be in the best condition possible.

[Rodriguez] Our economic crisis has been clearly defined by government officials and economists. They have stated that the end of the crisis will be reached when Cuba's major industry—the sugar industry—ends its crisis. In 1994, even though the sugar industry was still in crisis, the group of industries that did improve, did so with an economic growth of 0.7 percent. I would like to

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ask you, when do you think the sugar industry will improve, bearing in mind what you have seen and the information that you have?

[Concepcion] I think that if they continue to work correctly—as I have seen myself—my personal opinion is that next year we will begin to see a recovery in the sugar industry. Again, that is if everything is done properly, if the resources—which the agricultural sectors of Cuba now have—are used correctly and if our industry can obtain resources allowing it to supply spare parts and repair the sugarcane complexes, thus allowing the complexes to grind the cane efficiently, that is what we need. The other problem is to recover and reorganize the technical work force. This is one of the big problems the sugar industry has; there is far to much instability in the complexes' work force. There are people in key jobs who do not know how to do their jobs, therefore people who do know must be found or, if not, train these on how to carry forth the task.

[Rodriguez] Eloy, thank you very much for being with us here today and talking straight about this very interesting issue.

## Lage Warns Nickel Industry Outlook 'Very Grave'

*FL1304004395 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[From the "National Radio News"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Carlos Lage, Council of Ministers executive secretary, has toured the Ernesto Guevara factory in Moa. The factory has experienced little economic and production growth in its efforts to cope with the effects that the collapse of the socialist bloc, particularly the USSR, had on Cuba. Jorge Luis Sierra Cruz, Cuban Communist Party first secretary in Holguin Province; several other ministers; and leaders of the Nickel Union and the provincial government accompanied Lage. Lage was able to verify the preliminary results of some investments made in this factory, such as the Australian batteries [baterias], which save in the refining of the mineral. The delegation helped close an audit of the nickel enterprises, during which it was determined that the global production of these entities grew in the first quarter of the year and that there was a reduction in state subsidies, production costs, and absenteeism while there was an increase in export plans and productivity per worker.

[Begin Lage recording] This is encouraging, positive, and optimistic. I was just saying that this is an important step for the nickel cadres. I must say that the optimism is justified in view of the industry's recovery, but the nickel industry's outlook for 1995 and 1996 remains very grave. This is just one industry that must contribute much more to the Cuban economy. [end recording]

Lage and his delegation also toured the Pedro Soto Alba factory, run by the Cuban-Canadian joint enterprise Moa Nickel S.A.

## Economic Changes in Special Period Viewed

*PA0404224195 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0720 GMT 29 Mar 95*

[Third of three installments of an "exclusive" article by Cuban economist Silvia Domenech Nieves for PRENSA LATINA: "Cuba's Economy During the Special Period in Peacetime: Changes and Transformations"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As we have seen in previous articles, Cuba's strategy for facing the economic effects triggered by the fall of the socialist bloc and the unfair U.S. blockade does the following:

- envisages and promotes foreign investment and the creation of mixed enterprises and other forms of associations, thus making shared properties emerge where only state properties were previously allowed
- broadens and encourages self-employment
- legalizes the holding of freely convertible currency
- distributes state-owned land to create cooperatives
- implements tax systems
- guarantees social services and basic consumption for the population, opens its local market in an orderly fashion, and controls all local producers.

The results are already being noticed. The situation that prevailed until 1993 is beginning to reverse, to a certain extent.

The accumulated liquidity is slowly diminishing; the fiscal deficit and lost subsidies are decreasing; the peso's purchasing power is beginning to increase; a number of needs are being met, including the supply of agricultural and industrial products to markets and the activities that workers pursue on their own; and salaries as a stimulus and the role of labor are being strengthened.

The previous achievements, along with the results the foreign opening is yielding, are making possible the development of major recovery points; that is, the revival of sectors, branches, productions, and services that reflect positive results.

That is how the tourism sector increased the number of vacationers by 14 percent and the number of lodging facilities for international tourists, generating revenues grossing approximately $850 million for the country.

National crude oil production increased 1.8 times, and citrus production and exports were revived. Energy production increased almost 10 percent, while the overall industrial sector grew 8.5 percent as gross production in 15 of the 20 non-sugar industries increased.

Likewise, efforts in the pharmaceutical and biotechnological industries, the exports of which were practically nonexistent four years ago, exceeded $100 million in 1994 and are beginning to bear fruit.

The process of creating the UBPC's (Basic Cooperative Production Units) in the agricultural sector continues. More than 58 percent of state-owned land has been given

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in usufruct to workers who are organized into cooperatives (which represent more than 90 percent of the state-owned land dedicated to sugarcane production and approximately 50 percent of the land dedicated other products). These UBPC's have created great expectations.

Although we cannot yet speak of an overall economic recovery, the abrupt fall the economy had been experiencing since 1991 came to a halt thanks to these results, making the GDP grow 0.7 percent.

The situation of two of the country's main imports—namely, sugar and nickel—is still difficult. We are currently working on their recovery. In addition, we cannot say that the domestic financial imbalances have been resolved, and their solution becomes even more complicated as it relates to the domestic circulation of and control over freely convertible currency. Such problems as those linked to the Cuban peso exchange rate do not have immediate solutions.

**The Centralization-Decentralization Correlation**

Liquidating domestic economic imbalances has not been an objective per se. It is part, as a condition, of the transformation process the economic scheme is experiencing. This process is slowly evolving amid the recession in the country, stressing even more, on the one hand, the need for centralized decisions—even to an extreme degree—and, on the other hand, the need for the state economic direction apparatus to adjust to the new economic conditions, in turn making the state-owned enterprises achieve real autonomy, which implies their decentralization.

The seeming ambiguity of the two tendencies—namely, centralization and decentralization—is an expression of the complexity of the current economic reality.

With the opening to the capitalist world and the quest for new ways to struggle against the blockade since the beginning of the special period, Cuba has been forced to totally or partially decentralize the management of companies with ties to the economy's external sector, which has resulted in the emergence of new economic institutions, such as trade partnerships and stock companies, in which Cuba has interests—and their most polished variations, the corporations—self-financing plans using foreign exchange, and so forth.

Subsequently, as a result of the organizational changes enforced in prioritized sectors, the decentralization process was extended to tourism and agriculture although with diferent characteristics.

In the area of tourism, three self-financed hotel chains were established, thus adapting their operations to the demands of the foreign environment of this type of market and to Cuba's capabilities. In the area of agriculture, the UBPC [Basic Cooperative Production Units] were created, based on the profiting from state land and cooperative self-management.

This process, which began with the aforementioned sectors, is gradually extending to the rest of the economy with the particularity that, as an expression of its maturity, it interrelates the economy's decentralization with the decentralization of the state institution management.

These very aspects are contained in Decree-Law No. 147 of 1994, which brings together the need to simplify and adapt the duties of the Organizations for the State Central Administration Organizations [Organismos de la Administracion Central del Estado—OACE], enabling them to guide and fully regulate the economy as a whole and all of its components, and to progressively create the conditions for the decentralized functioning of the state's business sector.

To this end, the implementation of this measure, which is very recent, is an attempt to reorganize the business system which, among other things, will reduce bureaucracy at all levels and relieve the ministries of business duties so that they can truly become policy-oriented institutions.

At the same time, Decree-Law 147 makes it possible to give the businesses more decisionmaking powers by making them resposible for the administration of equipment and financial resources from a central post to the economic organizations, which means that these businesses will reach an optimum size and will be able to operate with greater flexibility and independence.

Experience itself has therefore demonstrated the need to empower businesses so that they may manage themselves and obtain self-financing, which in turn has prompted changes in these firms' relationships with the state through the budget.

The goal of the management decentralization process is to achieve efficiency as well as competitiveness, which also means quality and product differentiation, although the current struggle is aimed primarily at reducing inefficiency and becoming productive, in order to eventually achieve profitability. However, this process also has its dilemmas and demands.

The need to use resources rationally has placed rationalization of the work force on the agenda, in addition to the unemployment issue, which is the result of the economic contraction that was partially resolved by increasing self-employment and by compensation based on the availability of funds.

The reorganization of production unquestionably requires the stabilization of costs, which will necessarily lead to the reorganization of jobs, a process that has already begun at businesses that are really capable of producing efficiently and have the resources to do so, however, the final solution will depend largely on the economy's recovery rate, and thus, it must be gradual.

In this sense, it is not a bad idea to recall that Cuba's strategy is to seek effectiveness while maintaining its policy of social justice in distribution, a key aspect of

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which is the guarantee of employment for everyone. The guarantee does not mean one cannot be removed from the workplace, it means an offer of a full opportunity, but each individual must take advantage of that opportunity.

This process, in perspective, should lead to a state enterprise system that is totally self-managed, with the adequate delegation of authority to make decisions and also one that is fully responsible for its overall management.

This implies, therefore, basic changes in the methods to direct production and trade management, using flexible business plans, strong functional relationships among all businesses (both the emergent and conventional), and a consistent independent auditing and control mechanism.

Among the measures being considered to control resources more rigorously is a decree-law to revaluate and legally strengthen the Judge Advocate's Office, which is an important body, and to bolster its preventive character.

Also under consideration are other measures pertaining to the decentralization of the accounting system and the legal structure of new organizational forms now owned by the state, such as, for example, legally private institutions that use Cuban state capital or such matters as state insurance.

Likewise, a personal infringement decree is being examined so as to increase financial discipline. It is not intended for institutions but, rather, for people who violate the monetary-financial policy or, in other words, who do not have their unpaid bills up to date, violate established prices or the regulations governing them, do not present their financial balances, and so on.

Due to the above, it is possible to understand why the former centralized planning system, which was based on the stable and well-known relations the country maintained with the now defunct European socialist countries, has been subjected to substantial changes.

The economy is still planned, but with a new type of planning and not the excessive centralization of the past. It is not 100 percent decentralized and entails the predominance of a free domestic market.

Planning is still based on goals and programs: goals for state-owned economic institutions, the establishment of economic contracts with the peasant private sector and cooperatives, fiscal influence and control over the dealings of mixed companies, and new indicative or easy planning methods have been introduced that are essential in an economy that is open and subject to the fluctuations and uncertainties of the international market.

What we have examined thus far implies that, in contrast with the economic development of the past, under current conditions the state's economic role will be split. It will act as the sole center of economic management—the role and significance of other socioeconomic sectors have expanded although they will remain the owner of the basic sources of production—and will be the owner of these sources.

As the sole center of economic management, the state will outline strategic economic and social development plans, acting as the rector, treasury, and regulator of all the country's economic activities in terms of social interests. It will employ indirect economic-financial instruments such as the fiscal system, the state's centralized investments policy, regulations that legally establish percentages for certain aspects of labor, salary, and prices, as well as for domestic market operations, and so one.

As an owner-state, the performance of the systems designed by the state for the economy as a whole is the state companies' domain. There is a separation, conceptually speaking, of the duties of directing these production sources, which is the result of the state's ownership on the people's behalf, and their administration. State-appointed businessmen are responsible for the performance of the production sources (capital) the state has placed at their disposal.

This payment for the return on capital is based on the fact the state is the owner and the company is in charge of setting the capital in motion to meet society's needs.

In this case, the proprietary ratio is different, with the owner of the property (the state) receiving part of the profits, because it owns the company, and the company workers receiving another portion for exploiting the company.

Although the state is the owner, part of the company's profits or utilities must remain within the company as the company's own source of accruals for development, meaning, therefore, the relationship between the state and its companies (objects of ownership) is financial in nature and is regulated by current fiscal legislation.

The indirect regulation of the economy means, therefore, the state is actively involved in the economy, which is the source of invigoration that allows it to achieve well-being and to raise its levels of social justice, which have always characterized the Cuban revolution.

One main mechanism in the state's hands is the fiscal administration system, or tax system, which transforms and regulates financial relations between the state and economic institutions and between the economic institutions and the people, promoting the creation of a tax culture and establishing for the country a financial base different from the current base, in accordance with the new parameters for domestic accrual.

Today's Cuban strategy, therefore, calls for the introduction, along with socialist property and planning, of economic and financial instruments for the direct and indirect management of the economy. It also calls for the

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development and utilization of market instruments, not of the exclusive domain of capitalism, within a socialist economy, as useful, positive, and stimulating complements of production, which could help improve the current situation.

There are, undoubtedly, more risks in socialism, which Cuba is making an effort to maintain and develop, and the outlook is much more complex. Assuming the risks does not necessarily mean they will lead to failure.

### Las Tunas Public Order Detachment Formed

*FL1304021595 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] A provincial public order detachment [destacamento provincial de agentes de orden publico] has been established in Las Tunas Province to reduce crime, particularly theft and cattle rustling, to a minimum. The detachment's 22 agents will operate in Puerto Padre and Las Tunas Municipalities in the initial stage, where criminal activity is highest at the moment. The 18 groups on the force will patrol the outskirts of those cities:

[Begin Carlos Fernandez Gondin recording] These detachments can do great things. We have seen as much in Camaguey, where they have achieved positive results. We believe that here, in Las Tunas, we will also achieve positive results. [end recording]

Julian Lopez, Cuban Communist Party first secretary in Las Tunas, and Colonel Alberto Cabanes, provincial head of the Interior Ministry, attended the ceremony.

### Roundup of Politburo Members' Activities

*FL1204144895*

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on the activities of Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members monitored through 12 Apr.

Abel Prieto participated in a meeting with the Mexican delegation visiting Cuba at the offices of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists. Prieto explained cultural plans in Cuba and highlighted importance of the cultural movement. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Apr 95)

Nelson Torres and Juan Carlos Robinson visited the Salvador Rosales mill and praised workers for reaching their goal. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Apr 95)

Juan Almeida Bosque chaired a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of Maceo's arrival in Guantanamo. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Apr 95)

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Yadira Garcia toured sugarcane and potato fields in Matanzas Province. Among other production areas, Machado and Garcia visited the Basic Cooperative Production Unit La Rosita in Jovellanos Municipality. (Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 95)

Roberto Robaina participated in a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba at the foreign ministry. The meeting was sponsored by the Union of Young Communists to mark the anniversary of the youth organization. (Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Apr 95)

Carlos Lage praised efforts of construction workers in Santiago de Cuba for the exemplary efforts. (Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 95)

Alfredo Jordan completed a tour through agricultural farms in Camaguey Province. He praised the efforts of the workers and the production levels reached. (Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 95)

Juan Almeida Bosque participated in an award ceremony of a cane cutting brigade that received the highest award given by the National Association of Small Farmers. (Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 95)

Juan Almeida Bosque, Abel Prieto and Jose Ramon Balaguer participated in the main celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Marti and Gomez at Playita de Cajobabo, Guantanamo. Almeida chaired the ceremony at which Balaguer emphasized the significance to the Necessary War of the arrival of Marti and Gomez. Members of the Marti-Gomez expedition, and of the Friends of Cuba organization from the Dominican Republic were among those in attendance. (Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Apr 95)

Nelson Torres, minister of the sugar industry, visited sugar mills in Sancti Spiritus Province and stressed the importance of increasing production during the current sugar harvest. He praised workers for their exemplary efforts. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 95)

Carlos Lage praised the discreet recovery of the Cuban nickel industry during a visit to the Ernesto Che Guevera and Pedro Soto Alba Nickel Plants in Holguin. (Havana Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 12 Apr 95)

## Cayman Islands

### Governor Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

*FL1304161695 Bridgetown CANA in English 1546 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] George Town, Cayman Islands, April 13, Cana—Cayman Islands Governor Michael

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Gore announced a cabinet reshuffle Wednesday [12 April], replacing leader of Government business Thomas Jefferson.

Gore said Jefferson, who had led the government since the National Team coalition of legislators swept 12 of 15 seats in the 1992 election, would be replaced by minister Truman Bodden.

At the same time, Jefferson was named Minister for Aviation to go along with the Tourism and Commerce ministeries he holds.

Bodden, however, continues to have responsibility for Cayman Airways, the government-owned national flag carrier of the Cayman Islands. Bodden continues as Education Minister. He also assumed the Planning Ministry from John McLean, who is now Minister for Communications, Works and Natural Resources.

McKeeva Bush continues as Minister of Sports and Culture while Anthony Eden remains as Minister of Health.

Gore said in a press release that the moves were "in accordance with an agreement made (by the National Team) immediatedly after the November 1992 elections".

Backbencher Roy Bodden (no relation to Truman Bodden), a former member of the National Team, said he was not aware of any such arrangement made after the elections, when he was still with the "Team."

Jefferson and Truman Bodden were unavailable for comment on the changes.

## Haiti

### Aristide Addresses Port-de-Paix Residents 12 Apr

*PA1304170495 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[Report on speech by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in Port-de-Paix on 12 April]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 12 April toured the northwest region of the country, some say the most deprived area in Haiti, to hear the demands of the population in this region, which has experienced all kinds of difficulties. In his address to the thousands of people who came to receive him, Aristide renewed the invitation he made the previous evening at the National Palace to zenglendos to lay down their weapons and meet with him.

The Haitian head of state offered a check of about 1 million gourdes for the creation of community restaurants for underprivileged people in the region. He also brought agricultural equipment for area residents and promised to have the irrigation canals in the northwest cleaned. The head of state promised to increase the salaries of judges in Nord-Ouest Department within the scope of the judicial reform triggered by the Justice Ministry.

As for the coming elections, the Haitian president encouraged residents to fulfill their civic duties by participating in the electoral contests. Some citizens took advantage of the presence of President Aristide in Port-de-Paix to wave placards stating their demands: a lower cost of living, justice, and education for everyone.

During his tour, President Aristide received several officials and notables from Port-de-Paix, where an important safety force was established by elements of the UN Mission in Haiti [UNMIH]. Once again, I have come to bring peace to everyone, Jean-Bertrand said, inviting the demobilized Haitian military to lay down the weapons that kill and to think about the reprehensible actions they are committing.

[Begin Aristide recording, in Creole] Do not be afraid of making peace. Was the courageous man Toussaint Louverture afraid of peace? [crowd answers: No] Was Father Jean-Marie Vincent afraid of peace? [crowd answers: No] Did Toussaint Louverture remain idle under a tree, breathing the fresh air, drinking coconut water, and waiting for peace to come? [crowd answers: No] Did Father Jean-Marie Vincent content himself with celebrating mass and then just talking about peace without working toward peace until he died for peace? [crowd answers: No] Did Toussaint Louverture not even die for peace? [crowd answers: Yes].

Do not be afraid of peace. Peace is like a garden you cultivate, that you water to make it yield food. Peace is like a beautiful cluster of coconuts on a coconut tree. To pick the coconut, cut it off, eat it, and drink the water, you must not wait for it to come to you but must climb the coconut tree to look for it. To have peace, one must work, one must work to make peace. When you finish making peace, the people who do not like peace may try to pour soil into the coconut so the water will be undrinkable or to spoil it. There is a saying that goes like this: When you cannot eat a meal, you spoil it. Some people do that.

Today, in Port-de-Paix, in the Northwest, together with all the Haitian people, we have come to say: We will not be afraid of making peace. When Father Jean-Marie Vincent, when Toussaint Louverture were working for peace, did they know that to have peace of mind you must have peace in your stomach? Yes or no? [crowd answer: Yes]. To have peace of mind, you must have peace in... [crowd shouts: stomach] What does having peace in your stomach mean? [crowd shouts] This means you must...[crowd shouts: Eat] [end recording]

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was speaking to thousands of supporters gathered in Port-de-Paix during his tour on 12 April. It should be noted that the minister of public works, transportation, and communications, and the agriculture minister, respectively Messrs. Georges Anglade and Francois Sevrin, as well as Lakhdar Brahimi, UN special representative for Haiti, UNMIH Commander Joe Kinzer, and U.S. Ambassador William

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Lacy Swing accompanied the Haitian head of state on his tour in the northwest of the country.

### Further on Aristide Address

*PA1304234795 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[From "The Midday Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Aristide visited the city of Port-de Paix on 12 April. The head of the Haitian state announced the launching of a series of projects likely to create more than 3,000 jobs in the region. Rothschild Francois was there. He filed this report:

[Francois] Several thousand people welcomed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide this Wednesday at the Police Headquarters in Port-de-Paix, a visit paid under stringent security measures. In his first trip to the northwest since he came to power, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was accompanied by Lakhdar Brahimi, UN special representative for Haiti; General Joseph Kinzer, commander of the U.N. Mission in Haiti [UNMIH]; Canadian (?Nei Pulliot); U.S. Ambassador Swing; and the ministers of public works and agriculture.

In his interminable speech, which lasted one hour, the head of state explained that he was happy to talk with the inhabitants of the northwest, a region that he could not visit in 1990. The northwest is a region with many varied problems. The posters displayed by the crowd demanded education, justice, a drop in the cost of living, the recovery of agriculture in the region and mostly, employment. Port-de-Paix Mayor (?Ulrick Teme) lists the most urgent problems that the city of Capois-la-Mort is facing. [passage omitted]

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide recognized that the situation remained difficult for the population. The head of state announced some good news to the residents of the northwest. He mentioned some short- and mid-term projects. Others will begin immediately. Those are projects concerned with health, education, the development of the road project in the region, and justice. The president also announced the opening of community stores.

[Begin Aristide recording, in Creole] Today, I came to tell you that 125 kilometers of road pass through the mountains and from these we will pave 25 roads leading to the four communities of Port-de-Paix, Jean-Rabel, Bassin Bleu, Chansolme. It will cost 8,489,475 gourdes. [crowd applauds] Work will be done on 60 ravines to prevent the water from eroding the land. This will cost 7,999,665 gourdes. Those projects will begin immediately and will employ 3,226 people for six months. Thus, those projects will start immediately. Today, I brought some wheelbarrows for the northwest department to be distributed in the 10 communities, and on Saturday, you will receive 5,000 sacks of rice. Approximately 58.5 million gourdes are available to buy equipment for a laboratory, x-ray room, and a community pharmacy. Today, I brought a generator of 90 kilowatts for the hospital in Port-de-Paix, and another generator will soon arrive. [crowd applauds] [end recording]

In the second part of his address, President Aristide called for peace to prevail in the country. Once more, he preached for national reconciliation while pointing out the importance of justice. President Aristide took the opportunity to extend his hand to the gangsters and to the demobilized soldiers. Violence no longer has a place in the country, asserted President Aristide in a very firm voice.

[Begin Aristide recording, in Creole, in progress] ...I came to say that it is time for weapons in this country to stop firing. [crowd cheers] I came to say once more with all my strength, with all my soul, wholeheartedly, that we have sworn 77 times 7 times that peace must prevail in Haiti. [crowd cheers]

I came to say to all the criminals and murderers who think that with weapons they can find solutions that they are mistaken. If you want dignity, you do not have two chances, you only have one. It is to come to me, because once you become a criminal, you lose your dignity and the only chance for you to regain your dignity is to come to your president. We will sit and talk. If you want my help, I will help you, and we will establish peace together. [crowd cheers]

Once more, once more, as on 15 October 1994, I said at the National Palace when I came back, I came to bring peace, peace to everyone. That is why, to all the former members of the Haitian Army, here in the northwest and throughout the country, I came to tell you [word indistinct] [crowd cheers] Keep your cool. [crowd cheers] Think. [crowd cheers] A person does not have a head only to wear a hat. [crowd cheers] I want your well-being. [end recording].

During his visit to Port-de-Paix on 12 April, President Aristide congratulated the UNMIH contingents deployed in this region. Earlier, UN Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi and Ambassador Swing reasserted the commitment of the international community and of the United-States to support Haiti in this process that will take the country toward the path of democracy and development.

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## Finance Bank Grants 842 Million Pesos in Loans

*PA1304191995 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 12 Apr 95 p 4*

[Report by Gerardo Flores]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Finance Bank (Nafin) granted loans totaling 842.455 million new pesos during the first two months of 1995. All across the country, 10,259 micro, small, and medium-sized businesses benefitted. Although most of these were industries, the needs of retail and service businesses were also met, particularly in the relatively lesser developed states.

The Support for Micro and Small Businesses Program [Programa de Apoyo a la Micro y Pequena Empresa, Promyp] and the Modernization Program handled almost all the loans, benefitting 10,200 borrowers with 835.352 million new pesos.

Nafin—which is headed by Gilberto Borja—noted that 70 percent of the loans were made in the interior of the country, in keeping with the bank's policy of promoting regional development, while discount operations for 580 beneficiaries in the Federal District totalled 269.288 million new pesos.

Nafin explained that the states receiving the most loans were the states of Nuevo Leon with 154.278 million new pesos, Jalisco with 100.403 million new pesos, and Mexico with 53.750 million new pesos.

Nafin likewise reported that other beneficiaries of bank funds were the states of Baja California with 36.325 million new pesos, Sinaloa with 32.923 million new pesos, Chihuahua with 24.885 million new pesos, Oaxaca with 19.467 million new pesos, and Sinaloa [as published] with 13.897 million new pesos.

## Study: Mexico Still Risky for Foreign Investors

*PA1304201695 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO (ANALISIS Supplement) in Spanish 11 Apr 95 p 3A*

[Report by Victor Felipe Paz]

[FBIS Translated Text] In view of the scarce availability of capital in the balance of payments, Mexico continues to be a vulnerable and highly risky nation for foreign investors who demand that authorities guarantee the payment of debts, including the principal and the interest.

From late 1994 to date, the economy's capacity to cover foreign exchange liabilities on a timely basis dropped to its lowest level since 1982, when the debt crisis exploded as a result of the $3.185-billion capital flight.

In fact, the coverage of international reserves to finance imports, excluding assembly plant imports, decreased to barely 1.7 months, even though foreign subsidies amounting to $12.962 billion strengthened financial assets. By February, imports had decreased 7.5 percent annually as a result of the peso devaluation.

The above statements are part of an economic study EL FINANCIERO conducted based on Bank of Mexico data.

As March 1995 ended, the central bank had monetary reserves amounting to $6.85 billion, which is 11.4 percent higher than the December 1994 balance. During this period, the country received exchange aid from the IMF totalling $7.725 billion and from U.S. financial institutions totalling $5.237 billion.

However, these resources allowed net foreign payments for $14.7 billion during the first quarter, payments that corresponded to the liquidation of Treasury Bonds (Tesobonos) foreigners owned and the amortization of public foreign debt, bank liabilities, and securities issued by nonbanking private companies.

Meanwhile, during the first two months of 1995, the import of products unrelated to the assembly plant sector averaged $7.978 billion. This is how the financial assets' ability to pay imports decreased to 1.7 months in February. It was 1.6 months in January and 1.3 months in late 1994, which was the lowest coverage since 1982 when it reached 1.5 months.

After 12 years, the level of this balance weakened to the maximum Mexico's position abroad regarding the lack of a margin of maneuver to serve foreign exchange liabilities due to such adverse financial situations as a capital flow interruption or a capital flight.

The political events that occurred beginning in late March 1994 prompted an erosion in the country's international reserves, which in view of the speculative attacks on the peso, were unable to keep it within the exchange fluctuation band.

Likewise, the virtual exhaustion of international assets, along with the credibility crisis of the new government, made the public sector's capacity to liquidate its short-term foreign currency liabilities, mostly Tesobonos, decrease.

The difficulties the government faced to support the peso and guarantee its payment solvency forced it to resort to foreigners and receive aid from its main trading partners and financial organizations. This is how the government accepted lines of credit amounting to $48.759 billion, which would allow the substitution of short-term domestic debt for long-term foreign debt. In addition, the December-March balance of the Tesobonos people owned fell by $13.038 billion amounting to $16.168 billion. Authorities are planning to withdraw those securities pegged to the exchange rate and certain shorter-term securities.

However, the opportunities to pay off or exchange domestic liabilities for foreign debt and to amortize capital and pay its interest depend on the goodwill of the IMF and the U.S. Government, because Mexico currently lacks foreign exchange to do so.

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### Column Cautions About Optimism Over Trade Surplus

*PA1404012395 Mexico City REFORMA in Spanish 11 Apr 95 p 8A*

["Checkmate" column by Sergio Sarmiento: "Trade Surplus"]

[FBIS Translated Text] National authorities have very much welcomed the trade surplus registered this February, even after the official figures were revised downward to $234.9 million from the $450 million estimated on 15 March.

For those thinking that the current account deficit was the illness that prompted the collapse of the economy in December of 1994 (government interpretation with which not all economists agree), the fact that the trade deficit—which in 1994 was equal to half of the current account deficit—has disappeared is an unequivocal sign that the path of recovery has already begun.

Nevertheless, there are reasons to believe that there should be some caution when analyzing these trade figures, because otherwise we will not be prepared to understand that the economy, far from recovering with this surplus, will tend to deteriorate in the coming months.

The trade surplus is the product of both an increase in exports and a reduction in imports.

Mexican sales abroad increased by 28.7 percent in February of 1995 over the level reached in February of 1994. This is a very significant improvement, however, the fact manufactured exports have just increased by 24.5 percent is disappointing. This is not a low figure, but it appears low if compared that prior to the sudden peso devaluation, Mexican manufactured exports grew at an annual 22-percent rate.

A positive indicator is that the largest growth in manufactured exports occurred in the non-assembly plant sector. Assembly plants, which import most of their inputs, grew at lower rates than other manufacturing companies because of the devaluation. Consequently, the increase in assembly plants' exports was only 8 percent between February of 1994 and the same month in 1995. On the other hand, non-assembly plant manufacturing companies increased their sales abroad by 43.5 percent.

Oil sales also had a strong impact on the improvement. They grew by 31.1 percent and totaled $624 million in February of 1995. But this is fundamentally the result of a hike in international crude oil prices and not the result of increased competitiveness.

On the side of imports, we find very significant adjustments in all sectors, but especially on consumable goods, which declined by 28.9 percent and capital goods (machinery and equipment, which experienced the largest drop: 30.8 percent. If in fact the decline in the purchase of consumable goods is not causing many tears, the drop in capital goods purchases is worryisome, because these products will, in the long term, make the Mexican economy more competitive.

If national authorities want to rejoice over our initial trade surplus, it is appropriate that they do it now because there are no assurances this can be maintained for a long time. The peso was undervalued by at least 50 to 60 percent in February. This cannot be simply maintained because it would generate a strong inflationary spiral or would break the economy. The drop in imports of capital goods means that real competitiveness, which can sustain exports once the peso returns to a more reasonable value, is declining instead of increasing.

Economists are well aware of the fact that a country with a current account surplus tends to export capital. But with the needs for investment and growth a developing economy such as ours has, said export of capital will result in growing impoverishment.

This is not the first time that Mexico has had a trade surplus. During most of the 1980s, our country accumulated a prolonged surplus. For orthodox economists and especially those who insist on sticking to the mercantilist doctrines of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this surplus was equal to strength. But those who have advanced further in the study of economics know very well that a developing country without sufficient internal savings, with a trade suplus, will not grow. The Mexico of the 1980s is a classic example.

If we want to obtain a trade surplus only to have black figures on the national accounts, we may celebrate carelessly while the phenomenon lasts. But if what we want is to build a more prosperous and modern country, we must complain over a situation that, should it continue, will only increase poverty and social inequality.

### Agenda for State's Political Reform Outlined

*PA1304194695 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 11 Apr 95 p 11*

[Report by Salvador Guerrero]

[FBIS Translated Text] Delegates of the federal government, as well as leaders of the political parties represented in the Congress and of the parliamentary factions have outlined the agenda for the state's political reform, which will consist of four comprehensive chapters: Electoral reform, public powers reform, federalism, and the media and citizens' participation.

At the close of a meeting held in the Barcelona 32 building, the technical secretary of the Permanent Working Table presented a report saying that the subjects mentioned above had been identified and outlined in the third session.

In addition, according to the PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution], in order to deal with the subjects of

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national interest to be debated in the Chiapas jungle starting 20 April, it will be necessary to have a negotiating table where political parties and parliamentary factions can participate.

As for the subjects that will be discussed to arrive at the political reform, it was stipulated that, in the case of the electoral reform, such subjects will be political rights, electoral institutions and authorities, electoral competence, party rules, and representation in the Congress, among others.

Regarding the public powers chapter, the subjects proposed are the authority of the Executive and Legislatve and their relationships and balances. This chapter will also include representation at the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, "with special attention" to the mixed representation system.

Another point will be the administrative reform. According to opposition representatives, the debate of this chapter will try to clarify criticism about the excessive number of ruling party representatives.

As for federalism, the relationship between the government and federative institutions was underlined, and specially regarding fiscal coordination. Municipal renewal and Federal District reform will also be discussed.

As for the chapter dealing with the media and citizens' participation, the political parties and the government agreed to consider the following subjects as relevant: media legislation, social function of the media, and public information systems.

The promotion and regulation of civil organizations and the manner of the citizens' participation, as well as the citizens' views of public policies, will also be debated.

The leaders of political parties and parliamentary factions will have until this Wednesday to expand their remarks on the topics in the agenda.

At the close of the meeting, PRD national leader Porfirio Munoz Ledo said that there had been time (although he was so late that he only attended the meeting's last 20 minutes) to establish the need to attend to pending post-electoral political matters, including new elections in Chiapas and the need to find a solution of the affair in Tabasco.

Munoz Ledo said his party is still waiting for an answer on the debate of economic and social matters.

Asked about the impact caused by the agreement between the EZLN [Zapatist National Liberation Army] and the government, he replied that everything is "closely interconnected."

He said further: "The National Negotiation Table for the Reform of the State is all the more essential because there is already an open debate in Chiapas. And I will tell you why. The majority of the most important reforms proposed by the EZLN, which will surely be part of the negotiations, are subjects that have already been brought forward and that deal with constitutional and legal reforms that affect state structures and electoral processes."

He said that the new electoral law evidently will not be drafted in the Chiapas jungle. "Negotiations must be conducted here, but some political party people still do not understand this." He added that, to proceed with the demands and the negotiations to be held in Chiapas, it will be necessary to have a negotiating table where political parties and representatives of parliamentary factions can participate.

Eduardo Guzman, Labor Party delegate at the IFE [Federal Electoral Institute], said that the agreement on the agenda represents "a substantial step forward," although he advised that, in relation to the electoral and state reforms, "the anticlimax is still to take place."

The meeting was attended by Gabriel Jimenez Remus and Felipe Calderon for PAN [National Action Party]; Pedro Joaquin Coldwell and Jose Natividad Gonzalez for PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party]; Ricardo Valero and Ricardo Munoz Ledo for PRD; and Alberto Anaya and Eduardo Guzman for the Labor Party.

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## Guatemala

### Investigator Goes to U.S. To Question Rebel in Bamaca Case

*PA1304182895 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1614 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Guatemala City, 13 Apr (NOTIMEX)—It was reported here today that a Guatemalan investigator will travel to the United States to question a guerrilla who says he saw rebel Commander Efrain Bamaca alive. Bamaca's murder has been attributed to the Army and the CIA.

Guatemalan Prosecutor General Ramses Cuestas Gomez told the local press that investigator Leonel Machuca will travel at the beginning of next week, and his trip is expected to yield positive results.

According to Cuestas Gomez, the local investigator will meet with guerrilla Santiago Cabrera to ask him to reaffirm to the Inter-American Human Rights Convention his assertions regarding Bamaca's conditions when he was at an Army garrison.

Cabrera said he saw Bamaca alive before escaping from the garrison where he was held prisoner by the Guatemalan Army after the two had been arrested by soldiers during an armed clash.

"The Prosecutor Office is confident that it will manage to clarify this event, which involves many people," Ramses Cuestas observed.

The Guatemalan investigator will also talk with U.S. Congressman Roberto Torricelli, who accused Guatemalan Colonel Jose Alpirez of murdering Bamaca and a U.S. citizen in complicity with the CIA.

Machuca will try to get Torricelli to provide new elements for the investigation and to reassert his charges, Cuestas Gomez added.

Both the CIA and Alpirez have repeatedly denied participation in the crimes. However, the U.S. and Guatemalan Governments have strengthened their investigations to determine responsibilities or innocence in those events.

Guatemalan Armed Forces spokesmen maintain that Bamaca died during a clash with Army soldiers in 1991.

### General Reacts to Sentencing by U.S. Judge

*PA1304192095 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1238 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Guatemala City, 13 Apr (ACAN)—In statements to Emisoras Unidas radio station, Guatemalan General Hector Alejandro Gramajo has described as "unfair" and "political revenge" the sentence pronounced against him in absentia by a U.S. federal judge.

Judge Douglas Woodlock of Boston sentenced Gramajo to pay $47.5 million to 10 victims of human rights abuses committed by soldiers under his orders.

The sentence, however, did not come as a surprise to the former defense minister (1986-1990) and current aspirant to the presidency.

"The judge's decision did not come as a surprise to me or my supporters because in 1991, when I graduated from Harvard, charges were filed against me, and I appeared before the judge. I was later sentenced in absentia because I did not defend myself," the retired officer told the radio station.

He explained, however, that the fact that he did not defend himself did not mean he had subjected himself to U.S. justice, which he criticized for not assigning him a lawyer for his defense.

The general is mentioned in two suits as being responsible for the assassination, torture, and disappearance of nine Guatemalans and the rape and torture of Diana Ortiz, a U.S. nun.

Gramajo, presidential candidate for the 1995 elections for the "Gramajista" Party, which he founded, said that "I have not done anything wrong. This sentence is unfair, and it is political revenge."

"What I do not know is where I will get $48 million," he noted.

"This is political revenge because I was very successful in defending my country against insurgents and coups d'etat that threatened democracy. This is a political trial," he emphasized.

The general stated that at the time, Diana Ortiz, the U.S. Ursuline nun, could not prove anything despite all "her playacting here."

Gramajo remarked that the sentence for alleged crimes was imposed on a former official of an underdeveloped country for being "successful in defending his country against foreigners."

Gramajo reminded the radio station that at the time he said the nun's case was a love affair because "I am not convinced she suffered any injury; she was not able to prove it."

"I became involved in this because Thomas Stroock, U.S. ambassador at the time, asked me to intercede with President Vinicio Cerezo," he stressed.

"That is why I am facing these problems. In addition, I was the defense minister, and she (the nun) mentioned the police forces," he explained.

Gramajo did not give any details about what steps he will take in the wake of the sentence because, he said, "I live in Guatemala."

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### Banguat President Views Tariff Standardization

*PA1404044295 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Apr 95 p 3*

[Passages in italics as published]

[FBIS Translated Text] Willy Zapata, Bank of Guatemala [Banguat] president, has said that the customs tariffs standardization President Ramiro De Leon announced as an alternate fiscal collection measure will trigger an increase in the foreign exchange demand to finance consumption imports.

However, he also said that with the standardization, the customs tariffs on certain imports will increase, which would somehow stabilize the balance of supply and demand. The president of the central bank also affirmed that *the outcome of this measure will probably exert some pressure on the exchange rate increase.*

Zapata's position coincides with the recommendation the economic cabinet made to President De Leon a few days ago.

The document, which Finance Minister Ana de Molina, Economy Minister Eduardo Gonzalez, who resigned his post, and the Banguat president signed, stated that an increase in the customs tariffs on raw materials and capital goods would deprive the private sector of competitiveness.

President De Leon, however, undermined the recommendation his economic cabinet made, arguing that he is the one making political decisions.

Even though Zapata explained that *prices should be adjusted in such a manner that they will lead us to an equilibrium in the short run*, now that the president made the decision, *the Banguat will take the necessary steps to prevent a speculative pressure on the price of the U.S. currency.*

#### Measure To Prompt an Inflation Rate Increase

*The central bank high-ranking official underscored that the customs tariffs standardization will make the inflation rate increase. The problem will lie in the increase in the customs tariffs on raw materials, not on an increase in the foreign exchange demand. However, he maintained that the customs tariffs on raw materials and components for the industrial and agricultural sectors will increase only once and will not translate into an inflationary pressure.*

Inflation is defined as a permanent price increase, *and this new measure will prompt such an increase as a result of the costs, he asserted. However, the Banguat will make the necessary efforts to ensure that the inflation rate goal, which oscillates between 8 and 10 percent, will be achieved.*

## Panama

### Possibility of No U.S. Ambassador Deemed 'Insult'

*PA1404033895 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Apr 95 p 35A*

[Report by Betty Brannan Jaen: "When Are We Going to Have a U.S. Ambassador?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington D.C.—It was nice of President Bill Clinton to send a letter to President Perez Balladares expressing once again his gratitude over the installment in Panama of camps for Cuban refugees, but it would be nicer if he were to take a few minutes to pay more attention to relations between the United States and Panama.

It would be nice of President Clinton to send an ambassador to Panama. This is April 1995 and the Clinton administration, which was elected in 1992, has not assigned a U.S. ambassador to Panama yet. At this pace, there is the possibility of Panama suffering the insult of never receiving an ambassador from the Clinton administration, considering that elections will take place in 1996 and that Clinton could be defeated before being able to send us an ambassador.

The last U.S. ambassador we had, the very controversial Deane Hinton, was appointed in 1990 by President George Bush, and he left Panama in February 1994. At the beginning of the Clinton administration there were rumors that former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, William Walker, would be appointed ambassador to Panama, but there were accusations that Walker had obstructed the investigations on the killing of six Jesuit priests in El Salvador in 1989 and the alleged appointment possibility vanished.

In November 1993, the White House decided to appoint Robert Pastor ambassador to Panama but it was not until May 1994 that Clinton announced the appointment. During that interval, of no less than six months, Senator Jesse Helms stated his firm opposition to Pastor, but the White House paid no attention to this and did not correctly estimate the effect of this opposition. The outcome was a tug-of-war with Pastor's appointment hanging in the air for months until the Democratic Party's defeat in the November 1994 elections put Senator Helms in a position to give poor Pastor the coup de grace, which by then was an act of mercy.

It took the White House an additional four months to admit this fact, so it was not until February of this year that a show was arranged in which Pastor asked Clinton that his appointment be withdrawn, thus opening the way for Clinton to appoint another person. That was more than two months ago and President Clinton still has not appointed a new ambassador to Panama. Considering that the confirmation process in the Senate generally takes a minimum of two months, even if

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Clinton were to appoint an ambassador tomorrow, it is doubtful that he could arrive in Panama before September.

Unfortunately, there is no indication that we could optimistically believe that Clinton will appoint an ambassador today, or tomorrow, or any time soon. In December it was established that President Clinton wanted to appoint Jim Sasser, a former democratic senator from Tennessee, but Sasser refused to go to Panama and now apparently he will be appointed ambassador to China. Since then, diplomatic and congressional sources unanimously believe former Congressman William J. Hughes will receive the Panama post, but no one has explained to me why the delay in making the appointment.

No one has been able to explain either why out of all the people who could serve as ambassador to Panama, President Clinton wants to send us Hughes. Hughes, a democrat from New Jersey, was a member of the House of Representatives from 1975 to 1994, when he retired. Hughes, a 62-year-old attorney, studied at Rutgers University. He had what New Jersey State newspapers have described as a safe seat (this means he probably would have been reelected had he not chosen to retire). News coverage on Hughes does not reveal any scandal in his extended political career. The references I have of him are that he is a nice and decent man.

But apparently Hughes does not speak Spanish. According to his resume, he speaks "elementary Spanish." Hughes has no diplomatic experience and never in his 20 years in Congress did he exhibit any interest in international relations. Hughes was a member of the Merchant Marine Committee, which until this year supervised the Panama Canal, but a source has commented that Hughes was not very active on Canal affairs. According to New Jersey newspapers, Hughes concentrated his efforts in Congress on reforming the penal system, defending the copyrights of authors, and protecting the seas' ecology. His record does not indicate he has received any special distinction, but he has never been the author of any controversial writing either.

Hughes apparently enjoys good relations with his former Congress colleagues so no opposition is envisaged against his ratification by the Senate. It is evident that in choosing Hughes rather than a carreer diplomat, President Clinton made a political appointment that rewards an old fellow party member for his loyalty.

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## Argentina

### Economy Minister To Announce New Financial Measures

*PY1404032995 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2259 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA)—Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo will announce the new financial measures for reorganizing the banking system and for restoring confidence to savers during a news conference tomorrow at 1000 in the auditorium of the Economy Ministry.

This information was disclosed today by the Economy Ministry's Private Secretariat. It was learned that this decision was made after a long meeting between Cavallo and Central Bank President Roque Fernandez.

During the meeting, the economic leaders reportedly gave the finishing touches to the new system that guarantees deposits, which will begin to operate on 17 April, and to the cancellation of licenses and suspensions to be implemented next week.

### Confirms Closing Down of 2 Banks

*PY1404032695 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0205 GMT 14 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA)—Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo tonight confirmed that the Central Bank will revoke the Basel and Feiging Banks' licenses to operate. He made it clear, though, that such measure will only be implemented "once the assets of these banks have been used to repay all deposits."

Cavallo harshly criticized Radical Civic Union presidential candidate [and Rio Negro Province governor] Horacio Massaccesi and said that "the only provincial bank that should close down is the Rio Negro Province Bank. Unfortunately, we cannot do such a thing."

The economy minister made these remarks during the television program "Hora Clave," which is broadcast by Channel 9.

He also asserted that the Argentine Federal Bank and the Co-operative Bank of Caseros "have liquidity rather than solvency problems." He, therefore, ruled out the possibility that the Central Bank should suspend these banks' activities.

Cavallo pointed out that the Central Bank will put into motion the necessary mechanisms so that the aforementioned banks may once again have liquidity. Such mechanisms might take the form of appropriations of money through the Trust Fund for the Capitalization of Banks.

He, moreover, suggested that the Argentine Federal Bank should "undertake a total reorganization, which may include mergers between shareholders, many of whom are strong banks."

### Task Force Established To Prevent Money Laundering

*PY1404010495 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1249 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (TELAM)—The Argentine Justice Ministry and the Association of Argentine Banks (Adeba) have established a task force for the prevention of drug money laundering.

Adeba has issued a press release reporting the signing of a cooperation agreement with [Justice Secretary] Elias Hassan, on behalf of the Justice Ministry.

The press release stated that the task force will make a comprehensive survey of available literature on this subject and of regulations currently in force at home and abroad, as well as the degree of compliance with the said regulations and their efficacy in combating this scourge.

The objective is to undertake joint tasks to prevent money laundering, including that derived from drug trafficking.

### Workers, Police Clash in Tierra del Fuego; 1 Killed

*PY1304180095*

[FBIS Editorial Report] Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish on 13 April transmits three items on incidents that occurred in Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego Province, on 12 April.

The first item, a 340-word report transmitted at 1306 GMT, quotes Tierra del Fuego Governor Jose Estabillo explaining that local Minister Fulvio Baschela had resigned "for the sake of social peace," as a result of the "violent incidents" registered during a workers' demonstration staged on 12 April. Estabillo said further that other officials might also resign their positions, but asserted that he will "never resign" because his "period in office only ends on 10 January 1996." The item adds that Governor Estabillo has ordered an investigation of the incidents in order to punish the policemen who are proven guilty of the death of worker Victor Choque, although "it still cannot be asserted" that the shot was truly fired by a policeman. The item also reports that Estabillo asserted that "the presence of agitators," some of them belonging to the leftist Movement Toward Socialism, "has been detected," and that the agitators had "incited the demonstrators to attack the police."

The second item, a 140-word report transmitted at 1033 GMT, reports that President Carlos Menem said the national government "had nothing to do" with the incidents that occurred in Ushuaia, promised to "severely punish those found guilty of the excesses," and explained that "the national government decided to send police" to Ushuaia only "in response to Governor Estabillo's request."

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The third item, a 350-word report transmitted at 1052 GMT, reports that Interior Minister Carlos Corach denied national government responsibility in the violent police incident in Tierra del Fuego Province and attributed the responsibility for the clash to a "court order" requesting that workers who had occupied the Continental plant be expelled. The item adds that in a news conference held during the evening of 12 April, Corach said Governor Estabillo was "responsible" for police intervention in the incidents that resulted in one worker being killed and 30 injured, and that the national government "rejects all sorts of violent acts," while ensuring the workers' "right to stage peaceful demonstrations." The item also reports that Corach discarded the possibility of federal intervention in Tierra del Fuego Province as a result of the incidents.

## Bolivia

### Tarija Creates Own Administration; Government Reacts

*PY1404034795 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Tarija Department is violating the law. The decision made at a Tarija town meeting to establish a de facto decentralization violates the laws of the republic, therefore a government reaction is expected in the face of a decision which is simply unconstitutional.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Approximately 15,000 people held a town meeting in the Luis de Fuentes plaza in Tarija to define Tarija's prompt decentralization. The members of a temporary departmental council were appointed. This council will elect the Tarija departmental officials on 4 July. Social Communications Minister Ernesto Machicao said this is an unwise political decision.

[Machicao] What kind of decentralization is Oscar Zamora Medinacelli [Tarija mayor] talking about? Never in the history of Bolivia has there been the type of administrative and political decentralization like the one we are implementing.

[Reporter] Machicao said that the Popular Participation Law represents the decentralization of the municipalities and that the opposition civic and political leaders of Tarija are offering useless ideological demagoguery. Machicao added that Oscar Zamora had enough time in the four years of the previous administration to put the decentralization process into operation. But now the government is implementing the Popular Participation Law.

[Machicao] I can prove to Oscar Zamora that the funds disbursed by the national treasury are the real proof of municipal decentralization which is way ahead of the baseless decentralization talk by leaders who have no representativity. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The government position is categorical. An official communique says: The resolutions of that meeting, the town meeting in Tarija, violate Article 4 of the Constitution which says: The people do not deliberate or govern, they do it only through their representatives and officials created by law. Any armed force or meeting of people who attribute to themselves the sovereignty of the people is commiting the crime of sedition, therefore, says the communique, the government will not tolerate de facto actions that hurt the integrity of Bolivia and create uneasiness among the noble people of Tarija. The government also says that yesterday's meeting was inspired for political reasons in a regrettable sign that some Bolivians are incapable of putting the superior interest of the nation over their own interests.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1757 GMT on 13 April adds: "Bolivia's Tarija Department, which borders Argentina and Paraguay, was put under the control of the Armed Forces because of its decision to create its own government in protest against the central government's lack of attention to departmental needs." " The government decision, however, did not prevent the people from continuing with the town meeting."]

## Brazil

### Lampreia, U.S. Envoy Sign Drug Enforcement Accord

*PY1304152195 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[Report by Newton Duarte]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brazil and the United States have signed a drug enforcement agreement. The agreement has been signed by Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia and U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Melvin Levitsky. The new thing about this agreement is that it includes the two countries' commitment to update their respective laws in order to prevent laundering of money resulting from illicit activities.

Minister Lampreia said that the agreement is more encompassing:

[Begin recording] This new agreement is more complete, more enfolding, in the sense that it not only refers to drug enforcement, but also to training of agents, harmonizing of methods to directly fight drug trafficking, and to a fundamental aspect of drug trafficking, which is the financial aspect, therefore, this agreement adds to the previous ones, updates them, and makes our cooperation in the area more adequate and appropriate for modern times. [end recording]

Brazilian Justice Nelson Jobim will go to the United States to negotiate the U.S. Treasury resources that will be earmarked for the implementation of this agreement.

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**Bahia Senator Antonio Magalhaes Interviewed**

*PY1004212295 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 95 p A7*

[Interview with Senator Antonio Carlos Magalhaes of the Liberal Front Party, Bahia State, by Cristina Lobo and Bartolomeu Rodrigues; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [O ESTADO] Did Congress swallow the government and force it to go back in its plans to reform the Constitution?

[Magalhaes] The government has not gone back. In the case of the social security area, I believe the government was wise. I believe the government should not even have sent this proposal to Congress. The problem that arose with the proposals for changes to be implemented in the social security area resulted from the fact that Congress needed more information on the issue. Sometimes the government fails to explain things to politicians and the public in general as clearly as it should. Those who support anarchy, such as the CUT [Sole Workers Center], are using retired people to campaign against the constitutional reform in general. As a matter of fact, retired people are being used for political maneuvers.

[O ESTADO] Would it be more prudent to withdraw the amendment for the social security area?

[Magalhaes] I would withdraw it. I would like to say something more: This amendment should not even have been sent to Congress.

[O ESTADO] Does the Lula-Brizola [defeated presidential candidates Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and Leonel Brizola] alliance worry the government?

[Magalhaes] Lula is seeking youth by joining old Brizola, and Brizola is leaving his retirement pension to Lula, who has not been working for a long time. It is the laziness of Brizola, who has never worked with any administration, that allies him to Lula, who lives as a profiteer of the PT [Workers Party].

[O ESTADO] Where is the government making the mistakes that are bringing together its adversaries?

[Magalhaes] I do not lend any importance to that. Leave the retired people out of the story and even Brizola will quit because he has also retired from politics.

[O ESTADO] But you yourself have admitted that the government does not communicate smoothly.

[Magalhaes] President Fernando Henrique Cardoso is communicating better, particularly after his visit to Fortaleza where he portrayed an image of authenticity. There, he reacted to a minority that he had defeated in the elections, got angry, and acted on behalf of his 34 million voters. The rest of the administration, however, is not communicating any better. Several ministers have not made comments, while others have made untimely comments. The government must also do positive things, and must understand that it cannot be constantly saying "no."

[O ESTADO] Please speak more clearly.

[Magalhaes] I would rather not name names, but almost all ministers are doing that. The only good thing they are doing is to fight inflation. In this regard they are strict, and the economic team has been absolutely successful in defeating inflation. Nevertheless, every once in a while, the economic team could implement small but significant programs for the most needed states. This will not harm the anti-inflation program. On the contrary, it will have a positive effect in obtaining support for the government.

[O ESTADO] But the president has said that we should not expect any measure of impact from his administration. Doesn't the problem have more to do with political coordination?

[Magalhaes] The president is the coordinator. The people in Congress must coordinate more with him. No one wants to be an opportunist, but politicians cannot be incriminated when they appoint honest and effective people for government positions. If they do not do that, the technocrats will make the appointments.

[O ESTADO] Wouldn't that be like agreeing to the "give and take" principle?

[Magalhaes] We must put an end to this fake concept of morality. Wouldn't it be the same thing with the technocrats? Can St. Francis be the patron of politicians only? Can't he be the patron of technocrats as well?

[O ESTADO] What do you think of the Community in Solidarity program?

[Magalhaes] So far, it consists only of good will. Mrs. Peliano [Ana Maria Peliano, executive secretary of the program] is an intelligent woman, but so far I have not seen anything concrete getting done. It is true that the administration's period in office has not been long, but the program has lacked some effectiveness. She has been saying that she is the formulator of social policies. We must now find out who will implement these policies.

[O ESTADO] Who should implement them?

[Magalhaes] I am asking the same thing.

[O ESTADO] Should the government allies already know?

[O ESTADO] I would like to know. I have a poor area under my jurisdiction.

[O ESTADO] With almost 100 days in office, isn't is about time for a cabinet reshuffle?

[Magalhaes] No. The team is good, and the team leader is excellent. The only thing is that the team was not trained during the interval between the elections and the

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inauguration. It entered the field without warming-up drills. This sometimes occurs from a lack of experience, but they are now gaining experience.

[O ESTADO] Is the government as arrogant as its adversaries say it is?

[Magalhaes] The attitude of intellectuals sometimes seems arrogant. It is an attitude that distances itself from the commonplace, but this is not desirable for those who have to maintain political contacts. This, however, changes with time. I believe that the government will even adopt a new rhythm.

[O ESTADO] Is anyone in the government being too authoritarian?

[Magalhaes] Some are saying more than they should. The worst thing about it is that no one is giving orders when orders are called for.

[O ESTADO] How are your relations with [Communications] Minister Sergio Motta?

[Magalhaes] Fine, fine. I do not ask him for anything. We respect each other, and I believe I deserve respect from him. I am a good ally, and I have no reasons to treat him badly, as long as he treats me well.

[O ESTADO] What is bad about the government?

[Magalhaes] The government started badly. During the period between the elections and the inauguration it did not train a group to work on projects. If the government had drafted projects we would now be discussing concrete things. Time has been lost.

[O ESTADO] What is good?

[Magalhaes] The commander is excellent. He is intelligent, capable, and learns extremely fast. The only thing is that the commander must realize that these virtues are not enough to achieve overall success.

[O ESTADO) What made you recently clash with the judicial branch?

[Magalhaes] The judicial branch is a different case. I have with me over 600 messages from all different parts of the country denouncing serious mistakes made by the labor courts, the common courts of justice, the Court of Appeals (STJ), the federal courts, and even the Supreme Federal Court [STF]. I have here a 1991 ruling by the STF that has been published only now, maybe because of my criticism. Only judges who are not decent have complained about my criticism. Only a few have complained. I have received one or two complaints. I tried to learn about their lives and, unfortunately, what I found out was not good. Lack of activity leads to corporatism. In addition, judges do not rule on crimes committed by their colleagues; they are accomplices.

[O ESTADO] Are you in favor of or against an external control of the judicial branch?

[Magalhaes] I believe there should be a supervisor in the judicial branch, but as there is none, external control is unavoidable.

[O ESTADO] Isn't Congress also corporatist?

[Magalhaes] Congress is experiencing a stage of rehabilitation that calls for the presidency's work in the two houses. Congressmen will no longer be allowed the smallest mistakes. Those who have made mistakes must now pay for them.

### Rio Governor Criticizes CUT, PT, Ruralists

*PY1204141495 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[Report by Luis Augusto Mendonca]

[FBIS Translated Text] Rio de Janeiro Governor Marcelo Alencar, of the PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party], has met President Fernando Henrique Cardoso. During the meeting, Alencar criticized the PT [Workers Party], the CUT [Sole Workers Center], and the ruralist bloc in Congress.

The PSDB has decided to take into account its position as ruling party and is now defending President Cardoso and the government proposals for constitutional reform, which are being sent to the national Congress. After meeting the president of the Republic at Planalto Palace, Governor Alencar lashed out at the PT, the CUT, and the ruralist bloc in Congress. He deemed them inconsistent and arrogant. He said the Brazilian people did not vote only for Fernando Henrique Cardoso, but also for a government program that is based on restructuring of the currency through implementation of the real.

Alencar also said that President Cardoso cannot continue being subjected to hostility in the streets as a result of work by paid agitators. The Rio de Janeiro governor concluded his comments by harshly criticizing the ruralist bloc in Congress. He said the national Congress acted irresponsibly when it overrode the presidential veto and freed farmers from having to pay for the TR [Reference Interest Rate]. Alencar said the ruralist bloc congressmen are opportunistic, arrogant, and cynical.

### Analyst Views Government's Untimely Aging Process

*PY0804025895 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Apr 95 p 2*

[Commentary from the "Political Issues" column by Dora Kramer: "Although Young, the Government Seems Old"]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Fernando Henrique Cardoso has admitted that his current life is infernal. As if generalized dissatisfaction on all fronts—both friendly and unfriendly—was not enough, the incident of the raised platform that collapsed [during President Cardoso's visit to Carajas, Para State] has made things even

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worse. If the married couple [former President and Mrs. Fernando Collor de Mello]—who made many people believe they could awaken the wrath of the Beyond against those they disliked—had not left active political life, someone would immediately think they were behind the accident.

Although one can never be sure—particularly now that President Cardoso has thought up the pejorative tag "Collored," for those who protest over the constitutional reform—there might be some connection between the couple and accidents. To avoid bad memories, and as a matter of precaution, President Cardoso should drop this term. It is obvious what we mean by a precaution. As to bad memories, we mean there will always be a conflictive person ready to point out that Cardoso almost became a member of that same group.

Those who occupy positions at Ministries' Square and at Congress, however, are more realistic and more objectively analyze the bad luck spell that has been haunting the president. This current spell cannot be attributed to astrology because his astral-misfortune period will begin one month before his birthday—on 18 May to be precise.

Until then, people with experience in government matters and in assessing politicians assert that the task of recovering the force that came from the large support he obtained during the first round of elections is entirely in the hands of the president. Each one suggests something different—a cabinet reshuffle, the appointment of a political coordinator, a marketing offensive, the distribution of positions, less hesitation, more uniform actions, etc...

All of them, however, are concerned about the swiftness with which President Cardoso's image has deteriorated. To see his image deteriorate in only three months is too sudden for someone who walked along Copacabana Beach sidewalks while inflation was still 50 percent per month and was applauded by the people. One would think that, once he proved he could defeat the inflation, people would honor him with—at least—a bust in a public square.

Currently, however, what we see on the streets and squares are demonstrations. It does not matter which group sponsors them because all movements have sponsors. During the dictatorship, there were many demonstrations—amnesty, direct elections, Constituent Assembly—all led by those who are now members of the government. One need not be a sociologist as important as Fernando Henrique Cardoso to know that the masses do not do things on their own. They must be led.

It is not the complaints, the pointing finger, the charges that some people want to keep their privileges, or a case of those who were defeated in the elections who do not want to see the government succeed that will make everything change. Even though all this is true. President Cardoso explains things the way they are and correctly points out the resistance points.

The problem is, this is not what people expect from a president of the Republic. More than defending himself against attacks, society wants him to make things work. How to do that is his problem, this is what he was elected for, and this is what millions of people believed he had the capacity to do.

Fernando Henrique Cardoso's best side has always been his capacity of to skillfully conciliate things and obtain what he wants. He is that sort of person who always bets on the positive side. He was elected instead of Lula—the herald of disgrace—as a result of the concrete implementation of the Real Plan.

Maybe it would be advisable for Fernando Henrique Cardoso and most of his ministers to leave aside the arrogant tone of those who expect unanimous support and admit that, in December, the administration that was supported by 80 percent of the people was Itamar Franco's. Candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso could have obtained that same level of support, but at the time the new president and his administration still had to build their own popular support.

### Article Views Group Holding Power in Sao Paulo

*PY1104185295 Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 3 Apr 95 p A8*

[Article by Fernando Abrucio in Sao Paulo]

[FBIS Translated Text] The long line of people going into the Sao Paulo Municipal Assembly to seek personal favors is a political phenomenon known colloquially as opportunism. Political Scientist Eli Diniz has said: "Opportunism is based on personal relations between politicians and the people, without resorting to the mediation of political institutions. Politicians distribute public resources to the population in the hope of obtaining their electoral support in the future."

In the case of Sao Paulo, councilmen obtain public resources as a privilege through their position over the Regional Administrations. Through these resources, the councilmen satisfy the various needs of their clients, such as paving of streets, granting permits for stores, or speeding up legal processes paralyzed for years.

The layout of the Regional Administrations shows an important power distribution chart in Sao Paulo. Councilmen who control the Regional Administrations normally manage to be reelected year after year. Pontifical Catholic University sociologist Marco Antonio Carvalho Teixeira said: "The establishment of electoral loyalty in each district of the city depends very much on who controls the Regional Administrations."

Councilman Hannah Garib, (PPR) [Progressive Renewal Party], for example, has already been regional administrator four times and currently controls the Se District Regional Administration through his political ally Victor David. He has thus obtained more benefits for his voters and, most of all, has increased the number

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of people being assisted. Garib currently has a list of 56,000 people who have filed requests at his office, and their requests have been met.

Councilman Almir Guimaraes (PTB) [Brazilian Labor Party] currently controls two Regional Administrations—Perus and Pirituba. He is now increasing his electoral potential. Municipal Secretary Arthur Alves Pinto, although not a councilman, controls the Campo Lindo District Regional Administration. This means he will be very powerful in the 1996 municipal elections.

A PPR councilman said confidentially that those councilman who currently have no control over any Regional Administration will have great difficulty in being reelected. He added: "Write down my words and after the next elections check if they were correct."

To modify the current Regional Administration system, Councilman Mauricio Faria proposes establishing submunicipalities, which will be controlled by the district dwellers themselves.

This, however, would not be enough. Diniz believes opportunist relations, which permeate the Brazilian political system, will only be modified if three processes are implemented simultaneously: "First, civilian society and its entities must be strengthened. Second, governments must offer public policies to satisfactorily meet the global demands of the people, particularly the poorest sector. Third, there must be a cultural change in society, particularly regarding the role of councilmen and deputies."

## Chile

### Ties With Cuba Said Not To Hurt Chances To Join NAFTA

*PY1304151095 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Santiago, 12 Apr (EFE)—Juan Salazar, director general for international economic affairs at the Chilean Foreign Ministry, today stated that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Chile and Cuba will not affect Chile's chances of joining NAFTA.

Salazar said the issue may be raised in the U.S. Congress in light of the conservative position of some senators, but he noted that most U.S. lawmakers uphold "open positions that would benefit our position."

Chile and Cuba announced on 6 April their decision to resume diplomatic relations, which had been interrupted since 1973, following the military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet (1973-90).

According to some Chilean political sectors, the decision to resume relations with Cuba would affect Chile's chances of joining NAFTA, which is comprised of the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Salazar said Chileans must sharpen their focus on the major challenges facing the Chilean economy to achieve development and to secure a vantage point for Chile in the world.

Among other challenges, Salazar described as a priority that of achieving a sustained development that would put an end to poverty, the development of infrastructural facilities, and the improvement of the Chilean education system.

Salazar added that there is a consensus about the need to strengthen the area of services in Chile because this would enable the Chilean economy to serve as a bridge for concluding international agreements.

## Colombia

### Gallup Poll Reveals Drop in Samper's Popularity

*PA1204165095 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1857 GMT 10 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 10 Apr (EFE)—President Ernesto Samper remains popular but not as popular as he was at the beginning of his mandate in 1994. His image has deteriorated, and people are beginning to question his policies, according to a Gallup poll published by the weekly SEMANA.

The percentage of those who said they had a favorable view of Samper dropped from 76 percent to 64 percent from last December to this month. Those with a negative view of him rose from 12 to 20 percent.

The percentage of people satisfied with the Samper administration's performance also dropped from 59 to 55 percent during the same period, and the number of dissatisfied people went from 19 to 28 percent. When Gallup asked those surveyed to rate Samper's actions to solve Colombia's biggest problems on a scale of one to five, the president did not get a "passing" grade. The government's effort to resolve the problems of poverty, guerrillas, and insecurity barely received a 2.2 percent rating; on the cost of living and corruption, it received 2.4 percent; on unemployment and drug trafficking, it received 2.6 percent.

## Ecuador

### Duran-Ballen Sends Message Wishing Fujimori Success

*PA1404020295 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0022 GMT 14 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Quito, 13 Apr (EFE)—Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen sent a message today to his Peruvian counterpart Alberto Fujimori wishing him success in his administration up to the year 2,000, following his victory in last Sunday's presidential elections.

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"You have been relected president by the democratic will of the Peruvian people. I extend wishes for the success of your government in securing the peace, welfare, and progress of Peru," Duran-Ballen told Fujimori.

Alluding to the undeclared war of January and February, Duran-Ballen emphasized in his letter the hope that "the profound peaceful conviction of the peoples of Ecuador and Peru will permit reaching an agreement of understanding and respect between the two nations, as is demanded by the legitimate desires to promote the country's present and future socioeconomic development.

Also, he reiterated to Fujimori "the firm will of the Ecuadoran Government and people to continue in the search for a just, dignified, and definitive solution for both countries."

This is the first time that Duran-Ballen has sent a message to Fujimori, following the binational conflict that took place along the 1,400-km stretch of border between the two countries.

Both nations are currently observing a cease-fire, supervised by military observors of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, who expect Ecuador and Peru to initiate negotiations in the coming months to totally demarcate the 1,400-km stretch of their common border.

The Ecuadoran president referred to Fujimori's electoral triumph for the first time in a speech delivered yesterday in Cuenca, 440 km south of Quito, where he said the "positive" Peruvian electoral process "should be reflected by an equally constructive attitude" on the part of Fujimori, whom he did not mention at the time.

"Convinced as I am of the values and good of democracy, I believe the 9 April electoral process in Peru has been positive. Its results, with regard to the territorial dispute with Ecuador, should be reflected by an equally constructive attitude on the part of the president, who has been reelected at the polls," Duran-Ballen stated.

Such a constructive attitude by Fujimori, the Ecuadoran president said, "will permit both parties to peacefully overcome through negotiations their differences in a just, dignified, and definitive manner."

"It is the duty of true statesmen to cement the bases of a future of peace and development, in order to benefit future generations," he stated.

Fujimori's relection will permit both countries to end the long-standing border conflict that has caused three undeclared wars over the past 53 years (1941, 1981, and 1995), as well as countless skirmishes and intermittent military tension, Ecuadoran analysts and officials have said.

### Army Commander Justifies Buying Bulgarian Missiles

*PA1404044195 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 95*

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] General Victor Bayas, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, has said that if the 100 tons of missiles aboard a Bulgarian airplane detained in Sal Island, Cape Verde, are bound for Ecuador, this country is entitled to purchase them because every nation has the sovereign right to defend itself.

He stated that he has no specific information on the final destination of this shipment, however, if they are part of the weapons the country has been buying, Ecuador has every right to do so, and therefore, it will take steps to continue with the purchase.

The purchase of weapons is by no means an illegal act because there are no restrictions for a country to make whatever purchases it deems necessary within the context of its sovereign rights, General Bayas noted.

Ulpio Fernandes, defense minister of Cape Verde, said that today, the Bulgarian airplane detained in Sal Island carrying 100 tons of missiles for Ecuador was authorized to leave. In light of the official confirmation of the destination of the military materiel and without being subjected to any penalties stipulated in the local legislation, the Cape Verdian Government decided to release the airplane, Fernandes remarked.

The Bulgarian Government disclosed yesterday that the materiel at issue has been manufactured in a country of the Commonwealth of of Independent States and that its transport was in keeping with Bulgarian legislation.

### Human Rights Commission Investigating Charges Against Peru

*PA1404041495 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 95*

[From "The Voz Andes Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission is investigating Ecuador's charges against Peru that this country used Indians to detect mines and youths in the binational conflict, among other charges, the Foreign Ministry has disclosed.

A communique by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry emphasized that the government's charges seek to detract from the campaign launched by the Peruvian Government to try to make Ecuador appear as the aggressor country before the international community.

In the so-called war of Upper Cenepa, which lasted from 26 January to 28 February, Ecuador limited itself to exercising its right of legitimate defense, the Foreign Ministry communique stresses. After recalling that Ecuador is the only country whose armed forces have received courses on this topic—respect for civil rights—through an agreement with the Latin American Human Rights Association, he emphasized that all information regarding the treatment of Peruvian citizens is in the hands of the Red Cross.

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Ecuador's charges against Peru include the use of Indians to detect mines so that the Peruvian Army could follow after them; the bombings of areas inhabited by the Achuar and Shuara Indians; the use of youths in the conflict; the mistreatment of an Ecuadoran journalist in Peru; the obvious violation of the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of war correspondents; the arrest of Gabriel (Duet), second secretary of the Ecuadoran Embassy in Lima; and the massive displacement of residents of the border area in southern Ecuador following the threat of a large deployment of Peruvian armored vehicles and armed troops. This last factor resulted in the displacement of 15,000 people, which was registered in the records of such international organizations as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN Development Program. These organizations cooperated in the daily maintenance of the displaced.

### Public Acknowledges Indian Contribution in War

*95P20709*

[FBIS Media Note] The polling organization Informe Confidencial conducted a survey among an unspecified number of Guayaquil and Quito residents on the Indians' contribution in the war with Peru. The results, published in Quito HOY in Spanish of 12 March, revealed that the vast majority of respondents—83 percent from Quito and 93 percent from Guayaquil—gave credit to Shuar army units for Ecuador's "victory." In addition, 83 percent of Guayaquil respondents and 68 percent of Quito respondents rejected the idea of "colonizing the Amazon region with mestizos to strengthen the border and guarantee Ecuadoran sovereignty over the area." They would prefer, instead, to contribute toward nature conservation and Indian advancement; that is, the indigenous peoples' assimilation into mainstream Ecuadoran society.

## Peru

### Fujimori, Change 90 Lead With 85 Percent of Votes Counted

*PY1304224295 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Candidate Alberto Fujimori has obtained 64.5 percent of the votes with 85.74 percent of the votes counted at the national level; Javier Perez de Cuellar obtained 21.69 percent; and Mercedes Cabanillas, 4.16 percent.

The Change 90-New Majority alliance has obtained 52.01 percent of the votes for congressional seats; Union for Peru obtained 13.8 percent; and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, 0.60 percent.

### Electoral Failure Provokes Crisis in Old Parties

*PY1304171295 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1557 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[Report by Victor Robles]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lima, 12 Apr (EFE)—A crisis erupted today within Peruvian traditional political parties. It was reported today that the main leaders of two of these parties have resigned and that a virtual rebellion broke out in another party as a result of the catastrophic electoral defeat these parties experienced in the 9 April election.

The official results of the election—which was won by incumbent President Alberto Fujimori with 74.6 percent of the votes—show that the four traditional parties together accounted for only 10.2 percent of the votes.

Raul Diez Canseco, presidential candidate and secretary general of the Popular Action (AP), resigned from his post and announced that he will quit politics once and for all after he obtained only 1.7 percent of the votes. The AP had been a ruling party during two terms.

Congresswoman Lourdes Flores resigned as secretary general of the Popular Christian Party (PPC), which obtained only 3.7 percent of the votes, after assuming responsibility for the PPC's defeat.

Mercedes Cabanillas, presidential candidate of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), emerged as the leader of a virtual internal rebellion within APRA to demand radical changes in the party leadership.

Former APRA deputy Hector Vargas Haya blamed his party's electoral disaster on former President Alan Garcia and on the current APRA leaders, who are close to Garcia.

Agustin Haya de la Torre, the candidate of the splintered United Left, admitted that "the time for parties run by a tight group of leaders and by a closed apparatus has come to an end," and that political parties must reflect on ways to regain the confidence of the Peruvian citizens.

The 9 April defeat has been twice as hard for these parties because the number of voters has doubled during the past five years, which means that not only have they lost their old voters, but they have been unable to attract new supporters.

Up until the release of the 9 April election results, the traditional parties had contended that "a smear campaign" promoted by the government was the cause of the crisis they have experienced since 1989.

Lourdes Flores acknowledged today, however, that these political parties must now "even rethink the ideas we uphold to understand why they were rejected by the people."

The four parties affected by the crisis were in the government or participated in it in the 1980's when they failed to resolve the country's widespread crisis.

Instead, the crisis worsened, and Peru plunged into a wave of terrorism, hyperinflation, and corruption,

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without the ruling parties having delivered on their promises to implement the structural changes the people wanted.

Some analysts have attributed "the electoral disaster" suffered by the traditional parties to a lack of leaders capable of challenging Fujimori's alleged charisma.

Others contend, however, that Fujimori has the profile of the traditional anti-leader because he is not an eloquent speaker, an ideologue, or the leader of a party of the masses."

An analyst said: "Fujimori scored well because the people valued his efficiency compared to the inefficiency of the previous leaders, who were great speakers and leaders."

Enrique Bernales, a former senator and a sociologist, stated that "there are no chances for resurrection" for the traditional parties that "have passed away in the 9 April elections," and noted that "politics must be reinvented in Peru."

Bernales said that "new solid, democratic, vital, active parties must be created now, and they should be able to meet the people's demands."

Bernales added: "While there can be no democracy without political parties, there can be no true democracy when it is based on political organizations that do not practice democracy internally, either."

### Correction to JNE To Study Charges Against Fujimori

*PY1104153595*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "JNE To Study Charges Against Fujimori," published in the 7 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages 43-44:

Column two, fifth paragraph, only sentence, make read: ...reported that the original computer program [programa original] to be used... (changing "schedule" to "computer program")

## Venezuela

### Officials on Alert at Amazonas Border Line

*PA1404034095 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Apr 95 p d-2*

[Report by Ramon Meneses]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Puerto Ayacucho—The announcement made by the Colombian ELN [Army of National Liberation] spokesman regarding new guerrilla attacks on border posts, similar to the one perpetrated against Cararabo, has many people worried and tense in Amazonas.

Regional military officials and state security corps are mobilizing their units to detect assault plans in time. These plans are not unusual in a region where drug traffickers and bandits feel at home and obtain their wealth through illegal means.

Intelligence sources asked by EL NACIONAL refused to state at what posts and water routes security has been stepped up to be able to repel any guerilla incursions from the neighboring country.

They did, however, confirm that all the military and state officials are on alert these days. "No leaves of absence or furloughs have been granted. We must act as one to defend the lives of citizens and our border," the sources said.

A high-ranking official from the Disip [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services], one of the most successful organizations fighting drug trafficking in the region, stated that people can be sure that if another attack like the one in Cararabo is perpetrated, all state security forces will be ready to ensure respect for our sovereignty. He also hinted that justice will come to the Cararabo murderers sooner or later. "We are waiting for them to cross the border again," he said. [passage omitted]

### Prosecutor General on Prosecution of Colombian Guerrillas

*PA1304201095 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Apr 95 p D-2*

[Report by Edgar Lopez]

[FBIS Translated Text] In light of the threat of new attacks by Colombian guerrillas, as announced by Army of National Liberation (ELN) leader Francisco Galan, Prosecutor General Ivan Dario Badell warned that those who attack Venezuela's sovereignty and are captured by the National Armed Forces will be taken to trial in our territory and the Prosecutor's Office will request that the law be severely applied against them.

"Let us hope the Cararabo incident will not be repeated. But in the hypothetical case that a foreigner criminally infiltrates the country and is captured in Venezuela, it will be up to our military courts to punish him," the prosecutor general said.

The border crisis centers on the problems caused by the Colombian guerrillas' actions but the Prosecutor's Office is not losing sight of other issue such as kidnappings, illegal immigration, drug trafficking, contraband, and indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources.

"For each of the cases, there are prosecutors who are specialized so that the appropriate authorities will do their work and penal and civil actions will be undertaken if the law is violated," the prosecutor general indicated.

He added that the strategic actions to prevent and, if need be, repel new incursions by Colombian guerrillas

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fall under the exclusive purview of the national government. Nevertheless, the Prosecutor General's Office will remain on permanent alert and continue exercising broad control, preserving the Venezuelan citizens' right to peace and guaranteeing that the government branches will act in accordance with the country's constitution and laws.

[Lopez] But in relation to the military jurisdiction, the Prosecutor General's Office is limited by the law that regulates it...

[Badell] Although the prosecutor general does not act directly in the investigations carried out by the military courts, a representative of the Prosecutor General's Office, the military prosecutor, does participate. This official is appointed by the president of the Republic.

**Theater of Operations Also Under Control**

Badell expressed confidence that the National Armed Forces will abide by the law in the theater of operations recently established to deal with the Colombian guerrilla groups that operate on the border. In this regard, the highest representative of the Prosecutor General's Office will zealously make sure the actions in the theater of operations comply with the constitution "so as to prevent the violation of the rights of the citizens who live along the Venezuelan border," he added.

He said the theater of operations is an exceptional measure to fight a state problem, such as a possible attack by guerrillas from another country. "Although the Venezuelans must defend our sovereignty, the attack is coming from outside. Therefore, the greatest responsibility falls on the Colombian Government, which must adopt the necessary measures to prevent attacks," he said.

In order to achieve the necessary bilateral cooperation, Badell announced he will soon meet in Venezuela with Colombian Attorney General Orlando Vasquez Velasquez, who is the neighboring country's highest authority in the area of human rights.

[Lopez] How does the law function in the area of the theater of operations? Is it true the military authority imposes the law as it wishes?

[Badell] Undoubtedly, military jurisdiction is imposed in any area where there is a military installation. Any irregular situation there must be investigated by the military authorities. That area concretely refers to the garrison or installation where the theater of operations is located, but that jurisdiction does not encompass all the territory where the Armed Forces are going to operate. Civilian jurisdiction prevails outside the garrision, except in cases where an armed attack is being repelled. In this regard, the Prosecutor General's Office will watch very carefully the development of this type of mechanism.

## Guyana

### Zambia's Chiluba, Jagan Sign Memorandum

*FL0904230895 Bridgetown CANA in English 2127 GMT 9 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 9, CANA—Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, who ended a two-day state visit to Guyana Sunday, has called on governments of the developing world to stop depending on the United States and Europe to rid their countries of poverty. The president, accompanied by his wife Vera and a 24-member delegation, arrived in Guyana Friday to a colourful ceremonial welcome at the Timehri International Airport.

Speaking at a civic reception at City Hall in the capital shortly after his arrival Friday, Chiluba said developing countries were awakening from the slumber of dependency and trying to shake off a syndrome perpetuated by colonial rule.

"If we are truly independent, then I think we should be self-sufficient," he argued. " ...there is a crisis of expectations in our people to revive that covenant", the leader of the former British colony in southern Africa said.

Earlier, Mayor Hamilton Green, who presented Chiluba with the keys to the city, called for the twinning of Georgetown and the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

"We share the view that these ties can help foster a better understanding between our two cities and allow them to share ideas in order to develop in a sustainable manner," Green said.

Friday night Chiluba witnessed a rally and cultural presentation staged in his honour at the National Park. Saturday, the Zambian president and his delegation drove 75 miles along a double-lane highway through the jungle to the bauxite mining community of Linden, located south of the capital. He visited one of the mines and received a tumultuous welcome from Lindeners during a rally and cultural presentation in his honour. On Saturday afternoon Chiluba had a final round of talks with President Cheddi Jagan before signing a memorandum of understanding for the forging of closer ties between the two countries.

### Chiluba Criticizes World Bank, UN

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 10, CANA—Zambia President Frederick Chiluba has called on the United Nations to be more responsive to the concerns of developing countries. The president of the land-locked Southern Africa state who left Guyana Sunday morning after a hectic two-day visit, said the United Nation system, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established to respond to the concerns of the western nations.

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"This is the reason why the IMF and the World Bank are so rigid in their dealings with developing states who are striving to get out of the grip of poverty," the African leader said. Chiluba, who was accompanied to Guyana by his wife Vera and members [words indistinct] multilateral organisations should change their agendas for poor nations. He emphasised that they, "must aim at [words indistinct] straits like Third World countries."

"The UN and its related agencies must take cognisance of the changed global order so that the rest of mankind can benefit from the institutions intended for the benefit of mankind as a whole," the [words indistinct] Chiluba conceded that changes would not come overnight, but said developing countries had to be prepared to keep making their voices heard. He said the only way for developing countries to move from the cycle of dependency on the countries of the developed world was to move from being producers of raw materials [words indistinct].

According to the Zambian leader, developing countries would [words indistinct] value-[word indistinct] since [word indistinct] development of their economies and [passage indistinct] the official [word indistinct] that the world movement towards [passage indistinct] noted. [passage indistinct] office on Saturday aimed at further cementing relations between Guyana and Zambia. Foreign Ministry spokesman Arnon Adams said Monday that it, "is not yet ready for publication."

Chiluba's visit to Guyana was the final leg of a three-nation [word indistinct].

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